



**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA**



CANDIDATES' ITEM RESPONSE ANALYSIS REPORT FOR THE ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION (ACSEE) 2020

112 HISTORY



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(ACSEE) 2020**

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FOREWORD

The National Examinations Council of Tanzania is pleased to issue the 2020 Candidates' Items Response Analysis Report (CIRA) of the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) in 112 History subject. This report provides feedback to students, teachers, parents, policy makers and the public in general about the performance of the candidates.

The Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination marks the end of the two years of Advanced Secondary Education. It evaluates the effectiveness of the education system in general and education delivery in particular. Basically, candidates' responses to the examination questions is one of the indicators of what the education system was able or unable to offer to the students in their two years of Advanced Secondary School Education.

In this report, factors which have influenced the candidates to answer the questions correctly/incorrectly have been analysed. The analysis shows that candidates with high performance provided appropriate responses since they were able to identify the task for each question and had good knowledge of the subject matter and good mastery of the English language while those with weak performance lacked such qualities. The analysis of each question has been done whereby the strengths and weaknesses of the candidates in answering the questions have been shown.

The National Examinations Council of Tanzania believes that this feedback will enable various education stakeholders to take proper teaching and learning interventions so as to enable the students to master the required skills and knowledge.

Finally, the Council would like to express its appreciation to all who participated in the preparation of this report.



Dr Charles E. Msonde
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The ACSEE 2020 history examination paper covered the 2009 syllabus and was set basing on the 2019 Examinations Format. It consisted of two papers; 112/1 History1 and 112/2 History 2. Each paper consisted of seven (7) questions. Candidates were required to attempt a total of five (5) questions in each paper. Each question carried twenty (20) marks. Question one (1) in each paper was compulsory. According to the 2019 Examination format, the compulsory question is derived from any topic. Hence, both teachers and students are obligated to do a thorough coverage of all topics during the teaching and learning process.

This report analyses the responses of the 112 History questions for the candidates who sat for the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) in June – July, 2020 so as to provide feedback to the educational stakeholders on the performance of the candidates.

A total of 37,816 candidates sat for 112 History in 2020 out of which 37,480 candidates (99.65%) passed while 133 candidates (0.35%) failed. The results of 203 candidates have been withheld due to various reasons. This shows that the rate of performance in this year has increased by 0.74 percent compared to the 2019 results whereby out of the 39,046 candidates who sat for that examination, 38,398 candidates (98.91%) passed and 422 candidates (1.09%) failed and 226 candidates had their results withheld.

The report highlights what candidates were required to do in each question and evaluates the strengths and weaknesses of candidates' responses. Furthermore, it provides a statistical analysis of candidates' performance and extracts which illustrate candidates' good and poor responses. Finally the report gives the analysis of the candidates' performance per topic, the conclusion, recommendations and an appendix which shows the percentage of the candidates who scored 35 percent and above. (from 7 to 20 marks). In this report, green, yellow and red colours are used to show good, average and weak performance respectively. The performance of candidates in this report is considered good if candidate scored from 12 to 20 marks (60% to 100%), average if the score is from 7 to 11.5 marks (35% to 59%) and weak if the score is from 0 to 6.5 marks (0% to 34%).

The council expects that this report will enable teachers and students to improve the teaching and learning of History subject.

2.0 ANALYSIS OF THE CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE IN EACH QUESTION

2.1 112/1 HISTORY 1

2.1.1 Question 1

The question was derived from the topic “Political and Economic Development in Tanzania since Independence”. The candidates were required to suggest ways that Tanzania can use to get rid of neo-colonialism. This question was compulsory thus all candidates (37,816) attempted it and performance in this question was good as only 2.6 percent of the candidates had poor performance (0 - 6.5 marks), 31.9 percent of the candidates scored average marks (7 – 11.5) and majority of them (65.5%) had good performance (12 – 18.5 marks) as shown in figure 1.

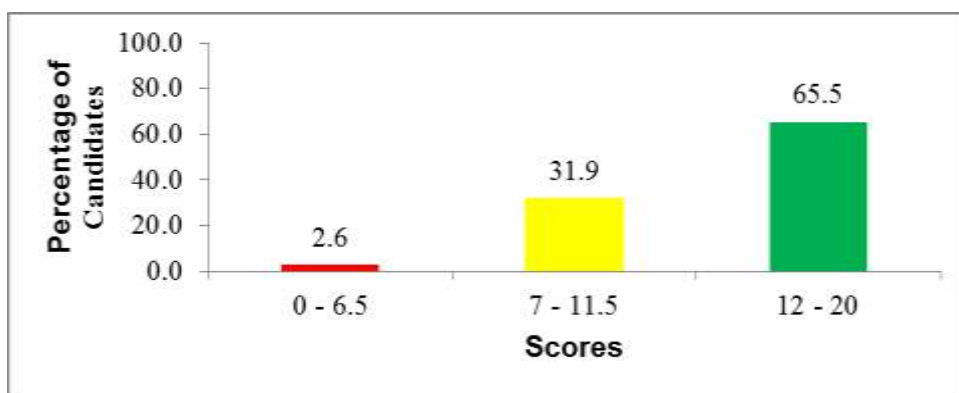


Figure 1: *Performance of Candidates in Question 1*

Candidates who scored marks ranging from 12 to 18.5 were able to propose rational ways that Tanzania could use to overcome hurdles to development specifically neocolonialism. Candidates proposed economic, political, technological and social aspects such as: *encouragement of local investors, practicing good governance, emphasizing on the use of science and technology and promotion of Tanzanian culture, sports and games*. The marks for the candidates varied due to different abilities of candidates in presenting the content and in producing relevant examples. Extract 1.1 is an example of the response from a candidate who performed relatively well in this question.

1 Neo-colonialism refers to the indirect rule of a country from a stronger country after the colonised territory has achieved formal political independence. Neo-colonialism involves foreign indirect rule by the stronger nations to the weaker nations. It is usually manifested by ways such as foreign aids, foreign investments, control of world market, political instabilities, creation of liberal democracy and through use of international organs such as World Bank and IMF. Tanzania as a third world country is largely dominated by foreign influence due to effects of colonialism. But after its independence in 1961, Tanzania still has been perpetuated with presence of neo-colonialism which has led to great underdevelopment in Tanzania. Thus the ways which can be used to eradicate neo-colonialism in Tanzania are such as;

Adoption of self-reliance policy
Self-reliance refers to self-dependency of a nation without external interference. Thus Tanzania can adopt self-reliance policy as it did during 1967 by late Nyerere. Tanzania should learn how to utilize its own resources without accepting exploitation of natural resources from capitalist powers. This will avoid Tanzania to depend on foreign assistance and foreign goods since Tanzania will be able to control its own resources. This can be done by introducing different institutions which can be able to perpetuate socialism and self-reliance policy in Tanzania. Self-reliance policy leads to bringing people together and ensuring absence of over-dependency.

1 from foreign countries.

Diversification of the economy, Tanzania's main economic sector is agriculture which is the backbone of the economy at large. Tanzania should improve its economic sectors in all aspects so as to avoid lagging behind of some economic sectors. The private sectors along with the government should enhance planning machinery to boost other economic sectors such as tourism sector, mining sector, transport and communication sector and the industrial sector. The government should create sectorial links so as to enable all economic sectors to be able to increase the income of the people and avoid overdependency on the foreign countries.

~~P~~ Promotion of local technology, Tanzania since independence of 1961 has been greatly affected with weak industrial base due to adoption of foreign industrial base which mainly dealt with processing industries and establishment of import substitution industries which mainly involved making of luxurious goods such as beers and cigarettes for the colonialists. Also the colonial rule widely discouraged the local technocrats from promoting local technology such as handcraft industries like weaving, pottery and sewing and greatly exploited them thus this led to decline of local technology which has led to dependency on foreign countries for manufactured goods thus this has led to great decline of exports and increase of imports. Hence Tanzania should widely promote local technology by supporting local technocrats through provision of subsidies and social services.

1 Establishing economic integrations
Integrations refer to associations in which countries are linked together in solving socially economic and political problems. Tanzania should adopt various economic integrations so as to boost up the countries economic and political sectors so as to avoid foreign influence over the Tanzanian economies. For instance, Tanzania has joined multiple integrations in Africa such as EAC (East African Community), Southern African Development Community (SADC), ECOWAS and African Union so as to promote sectional linkages and avoid external interference especially the capitalist powers of USA which have created a big environment for neo-colonialism in Tanzania.

Education readjustments, most of the Tanzanian syllabus or curriculum is still based on foreign rule due to the effects of colonial education which existed in Tanzania before the independence. The changes in education systems have advocated for brain drain whereas most educated people tend to finish their education and seek jobs away to foreign countries. Also it has advocated for creation of puppets in the government system who implement directives of the capitalist powers. Hence, Tanzania should widely find a solution for this problem by changing the curriculum so as to meet the needs of the present generation and avoid western influence on various issues concerning our daily lives. Also there should be expansion of schools especially in the rural areas so as to increase number of students and decrease illiteracy.

| | |
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| 1 | <p>Establishment of strong financial institutions, the Tanzania government should widely advocate for the establishment of strong financial institutions in the society so as to avoid influence of the international organs such as World Bank and International Monetary Fund which are widely controlled by the capitalist powers such as USA whereas they come up with high interest rates on loans and aids and also harsh conditionalities which cause great underdevelopment to the economies of Tanzania. Thus Tanzania should increase financial intermediaries in the country. Examples are such as CRDB bank, NMB banks, which create credits to the people and offer loans with reasonable rates.</p> <p>Conclusively, neo-colonialism has brought wide effects such as cultural degradation, decline of production, unequal system of exchange, low level of development, exploitation of natural resources, creation of puppets and so on which have contributed greatly to the rise of underdevelopment in third world countries such as Tanzania.</p> |
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Extract 1.1: Sample of a good response to question 1

In extract 1.1 the candidate was able to recommend some political, economic, technological and social cultural ways which Tanzania can adopt to eradicate neocolonialism.

Candidates who scored from 7 - 11.5 marks partly understood the requirements of the question but their responses had some weaknesses such as, failure to provide relevant examples to validate their arguments, inadequate explanations of the points, as well as failure to exhaust the required number of points. Such weaknesses lowered their marks.

Candidates who scored marks ranging from 0 - 6.5, either failed to grasp the demands of the question or provided responses that were partly correct. Some candidates who got a few marks in this category were able to mention some correct points but provided irrelevant explanations. Other candidates mentioned the points but gave wrong explanations and some of these candidates did not exhaust the required number of points.

Some of these candidates failed to interpret the question correctly. Some for example, dealt with the methods used by the Europeans to establish colonial rule in Africa and gave points like *making treaties, the use of military conquest, the use of collaboration and the use of intimidation*. This indicates that these candidates failed to distinguish between colonialism and neo-colonialism. Other candidates offered responses related to either the resistance against the imposition of colonial rule or the nationalist struggles for independence hence pointed out issues relating to the Maji Maji uprising and the establishment of political parties like TANU. Extract 1.2 is an example of a candidate who gave incorrect answer to the question.

| | |
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| 1. | Colonial rule methods: due fact that polimi nistrative to be contributing of Indirect, direct and Association rule through Benifit Tanzania during neo-colonialism for maintained Independence and of Tanzania our society Generally Tanzania can use to eradicate of neo-colonialism through ways produced of get Independence such as Revolution and Consti tution struggle to promoted of good standard of life to be constituted constructed or committment of other leaders goods to produce living of people in our society |
| 1. | Neo-colonialism: Was a situation of one country still to dominated of weak other cou try through Economically, socially and political y during took place 19th Century. The following ways which Tanzania can use to eradicate neo-colonialism Treaties = due fact that most of African societies where treated to privilege and to be scramble and pushing through struggle indepen dence among of societies Example Nandi, Hehe, Sangu, and Long to be supported of Tanzania use to eradicate neo-colonialism Also Military Conquest = through ruled people of African to be constructed jobs of even long time without pause during of colonialism to be not maintained of Ta nania to eradicate neo-colonialism Collaboration with Alienes Example Sung and Hehe to be collaborated well supply or cooperation are workers through obtained of other societies during neo-colonialism to be eradicate of Tanzania Intimidation = due a method of Tanzania to be eradicate neo-colonialism through to consumption well economic development to be contributed well supply of Tanzania to be support ed good standard of life Military Alienes = due fact that most of people of Tanzania where supported use to eradi cate of neo-colonialism among our societies through construction of economic development |

Extract 1.2: A sample of the poor response to question 1

In Extract 1.2 the candidate pointed out the methods used by the colonialists to impose colonial domination in Africa giving unclear explanations.

2.1.2 Question 2

The question was set from the topic: “Pre-colonial African societies”. The candidates were supposed to argue against the statement that pre-colonial African societies were static, classless and unchanging. It was attempted by 86.9 percent of the candidates and performance in the question was good since 70.6 percent of the candidates scored from 12 to 19 marks and very few candidates (4%) failed by scoring from 0 to 6.5 marks while only 25.4 percent scored average marks (from 7 to 11.5). Figure 2 shows the performance of the candidates in question 2.

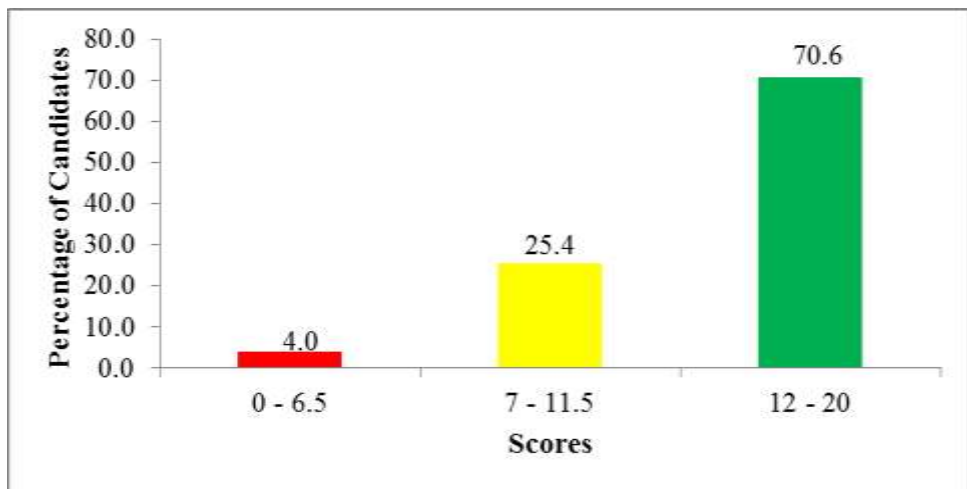


Figure 2: *Performance of Candidates in Question 2*

Candidates with knowledge on African societies were able to score marks ranging from 12 to 19 as they argued against the statement. They pointed various economic, social, political and technological developments which were attained by the pre-colonial African societies such as *development of trading activities, agricultural transformations, cultural transformations, development of socio- political organizations such as clans, age-sets and state organizations and development of technology*. Their arguments were supported with vivid examples. The variation of scores however, was caused by the candidates’ disparities in providing adequate arguments, giving adequate examples and organizing their work. Extract 2.1 shows a sample of a good response in this question.

| | | |
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| 2. | <p>Development of trade. However the pre colonial African societies practiced in different trade activities which made them to accumulate wealth and improve their life style. These trades include Trans Saharan trade conducted in Saharan desert by western African societies such as Ghana, Mali and Songhai, hence through trade develop their states. Also long distance trade by Yao, Kamba and Nyamwezi as well Barter trade exchange of goods to goods prove the African societies were not static but changed as time goes.</p> <p>Development of science and technology. Also the African societies had their science and technology though was poor compared to that of Europe but they had, for instance the discover of fire in the middle stone age that made them starting to eat cooked food like meat, they also discovered iron tools and start use it in production activities, hence increase surplus of production for the trade, so the science and technology flow these societies. Changing over time.</p> <p>Development of the mode of production. The pre colonial African societies also passed from different mode of production as European countries, for instance the first mode of production was primitive mode of production which by then develop to advanced communalism mode of production in which all major means of production owned by all members in the society, by then Africa shift to feudalism mode of production in which the classes, specialization, exploitation</p> | |
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| 2 | <p>of man by man existed, few Africans passed in the second mode of production slavery especially in trading centers like Egypt and coastal areas like Zanzibar, Bagamoyo, hence they were changing.</p> <p>Existence of neolithic revolution, this is the period when man started to use iron tools in agricultural production, this brought about the development of agriculture, permanent settlement, encourage specialization such as herding, iron smith, agriculturist, introduction of surplus, development of trade, hence the neolithic revolution proved that the pre colonial African societies were not static and classless.</p> <p>Generally, the pre colonial African societies changed slowly as time goes, they had some improvement before the arrival of colonialism but the coming of colonialism is the major factor for the decline of African economic development such as through destruction of African local industries, destruction of African trade, intensive exploitation of African resource through unequal exchange hence African remain under development.</p> | |
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Extract 2.1: A sample of a good response to question 2

Extract 2.1 shows a part of a response from a candidate who despite some grammatical errors pointed out various changes that were adopted by pre-colonial African societies to substantiate their dynamism.

Candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 understood the demands of the question and pointed out some developments. However, they were not able to offer sufficient explanations and examples to validate their arguments. Moreover, some did not exhaust the required number of points.

Candidates who scored from 0 to 6.5 marks had several weaknesses in their explanations. Despite providing partial explanations, these candidates centered their explanations on either economic or political aspects. Moreover, some candidates interpreted the term *static* as *state*, thus capitalized their arguments on centralized and decentralized states. These weaknesses led them to attain a few marks.

Furthermore, there were candidates who failed to meet the demands of the question and they provided irrelevant answers. Some candidates for example, understood the word *argue* as *agree* thus they argued contrary to the demands of the question. Other candidates dealt with the characteristics of pre-colonial African societies giving points like: *division of work based on age and sex, production owned by societies or families, use of crude tools in production as well as low level of technology*. It was also noted that, the word “classless” in the stem of the question distracted some candidates who explained primitive communalism which was one of the classless modes of production in pre-colonial time. Extract 2.2 is an example of a poor response to this question.

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| 2 | <p>Primitive communalism was the first mode of production that exist before the coming of colonialism. And this most almost occurred to all societies in Africa. So the primitive communalism then to exist have their nature and characteristics that differ to another communities that involve the second and third mode of production.</p> <p>The following are the characteristics of pre-colonial African societies.</p> <p>Absence of classes, this due to all people leave communally and shared all thing that getting in a society like food, crops and other. So the pre-colonial societies believed all people are equal that's why like live communally and no one are the above of another person all are equally.</p> <p>Land was the major means of production, In pre-colonial societies land was important for the activities of production of crops, help in cattle keeping and other. so land for them was the major tool used in agriculture in order to get food production for their life. And also land help them to establish permanent settlements.</p> <p>Low productive force, the precolonial societies there is low productive force use poor tools like hand hoe, axes and other in production activities. And this contribute to low production and absence of surplus production and make people to produce every day for food production</p> |
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| 2 | <p>Low population, the pre-colonial societies many of them have low population so even the production must be low and produce for food only and not for sell. And also faced with the problem of using the poor technique and tools that used like hand hoes. so the low population also contribute also low production of crops in the societies and lead absence of surplus food.</p> <p>Low political organization, the pre-colonial societies had low organization in political issue so even the leadership was poor due to people live communally, and no one control other person in forcing or undermining. so those societies had poor organization in leadership and resulting lived communally.</p> <p>The absence of the division of labour, in pre-colonial societies there is no specialization of work of one group and other all people cooperate and done in unity and cooperation. so the works like cultivating done by all people in a societies and not divided as maasai tribe that specialization existed according to a age, and sex of the community members</p> <p>Therefore, the pre-colonial societies, characterised by different things that make them different with other.</p> | |
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Extract 2.2: A sample of a poor response to question 2

In extract 2.2, the candidate deviated from the demands of the question and presented the features of primitive communalism.

2.1.3 Question 3

This question was derived from the topic “Africa and Europe in the 15th century”. It required the candidates to analyse the economic and political impact of trade on Africa by the 15th century by giving three points on each aspect. It was attempted by 68.5 percent of the candidates. Majority of the candidates (52.3%) scored from 7 to 11.5 and only 18.1 percent scored from 12 to 18.5 while 29.6 percent scored from 0 to 6.5 marks. The general performance of the candidates was good. Figure 3 shows the performance of the candidates in this question.

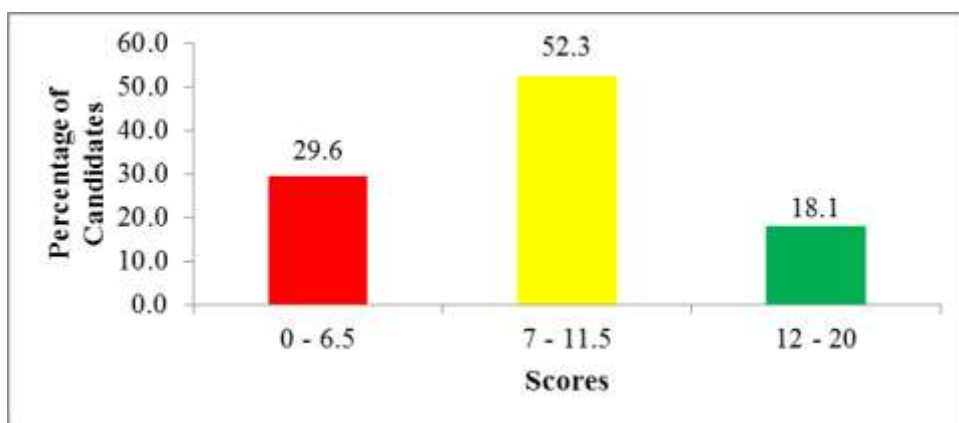


Figure 3: *Performance of Candidates in Question 3*

Candidates who scored from 12 to 18.5 were able to consider both the economic and political impact of trade on Africa and were able to identify the time frame set in the question. They also presented appropriate examples to support their points. These candidates also adhered to the restrictions of giving three points for economic impact and three points for political impact. The economic impact they presented included; *increase of African wealth, stimulation of production, exploitation of African resources and acquisition of resources which were not locally obtained* and the political impact presented included; *strengthening of power of states and ruling classes, stimulation of the development of famous political cities, strengthening the relationship among people who participated in trade and integration of Africa with other continents*. Extract 3.1 represents a sample of a candidate whose response was in accordance with the requirements of the question.

3. Trade refers to the system of exchanging commodities. By the 15th century African societies developed trade systems such as barter trade, monetary trade, regional trade, long distance trade and many others. So, people exchanged various commodities. There were some factors which influenced development of trade in Africa such as increase of production, population increase and many others. The following are the economic impact of trade on Africa by the 15th century:-

It led to the accumulation of wealth; Due to trade activities some of African societies and people who engaged in trade activities, they accumulated a lot of wealth which helped them to build their societies. Example, Kumbuku engaged in trade activities the thing which led him to accumulate a lot of wealth which contributed to the development of Burender Kingdom. So, accumulation of wealth is one of the impact of trade on Africa by the 15th century.

It stimulated agricultural activities in African societies; Trade activities stimulated agricultural activities because people they depended much on agriculture so that they can get product which they can use in exchange and also they developed agriculture because due to trade people got agricultural tools which facilitated agricultural activities. So, one of the economic impact was that trade stimulated agricultural activities in African societies.

It led to the availability of products and increase of food production; Meaning that due to trade activities it led to the availability of products to the market such as tools, military weapons, and also food.

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| 3 | <p>Production increased due to development of agricultural activities. So, availability of products in the market is one of the economic impact of trade on Africa.</p> <p>The following are the political impact of trade on Africa by the 15th century:-</p> <p>It led to the rise and emergence of strong kingdoms in Africa; Due to trade activities it led to the rise of strong kingdoms. Strong kingdoms in Africa they came due to trade as they participated effectively in trade activities and also they controlled trade activities hence they accumulate alot of wealth which helped them to build strong kingdoms and state example. Kingdom of Uganda was one among of strong kingdom. Chiny Mikombo was one among the strong kingdoms and many other.</p> <p>It led to the creation of strong states in Africa; Some of the states in Africa they developed due to trade because they accumulated military weapons which helped them to conquer weak societies hence they are all strong states example Buganda conquered Bunyoro hence creation of Buganda kingdom and also due to the increase of population in an area led to the rise of strong state. So, creation of strong states in Africa was one of the political impact of trade activities.</p> <p>It led to the rise of strong military in African societies; African societies developed strong military due to trade because some of the societies are developed some military weapons which they exchanged with other people hence they develop strong military which they use to conquer their fellow societies and create strong political state. So, the rise of strong military was one of the political impact of trade on Africa.</p> | <p>use only</p> |
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| 8. | Generally, trade activities in Africa had | |
| | both economic and political impacts such as | |
| | accumulation of capital, growth of towns and cities, | |
| | population increase and also trade contributed to | |
| | the rise of strong states both centralized states | |
| | and decentralized states. There are some of impacts of trade | |
| | in Africa by the 15 th century. | |

Extract 3.1: A sample of a good response to question 3

In Extract 3.1 the candidate was able to explain the economic and political impact of trade on Africa by the 15th century.

Candidates who scored marks ranging from 7 to 11.5, understood the requirements of the question and therefore pointed out some relevant points. However, they failed to provide sufficient explanations and examples. Moreover, some of the explanations and examples they gave were irrelevant. Such weaknesses lowered their marks.

Candidates whose scores ranged from 0 to 6.5 marks did not understand the requirements of the question fully and thus offered some irrelevant responses. There were candidates for example, who interpreted the term impact as only negative effects. Therefore, their responses focused only on the negative effects of trade. These candidates did not exhaust all points demanded. Other candidates included social effects of trade in their responses contrary to the demands the question. Candidates with such weaknesses did not score more than 6.5 marks. Some candidates explained the effects of trade after the 15th century and capitalized their analysis on the Trans-Atlantic slave trade and legitimate trade. This deviation was caused by poor conception of the time boundary set in the question (by the 15th century). Extract 3.2 shows a sample of a relatively poor response on this question.

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| 3 | <p>Depopulation. The Triangular slave trade led to the depopulation of Africans which were uprooted as slaves which work on pop European farms and Plantation which were established in America. Hence it led to the decline of economic activities such as Agriculture because of loss of man power in Africa hence led to the underdevelopment of African countries.</p> <p>Collapse of industries in Africa. The African industries collapsed due to stiff competition exerted between goods produced in Africa and manufactured goods from Europe for example, The Senegal handcraft industry and Congo industry declined because of stiff competition whereby the European industry gained market than the African industries. Hence leads to collapse of African industries.</p> <p>Decline of African trade. After the introduction of Triangular trade led to the decline of African local trade for example, Trans-saharan trade and long distance trade and it was replaced by Triangular slave trade whereby the European were the controller of the trade and hence they gained more on this trade than the Africans.</p> <p>Exploitation of African resources. It was through unequal exchange, whereby the European exploited African resources such as minerals which were used as raw material in European industries with the return of low value products to African which decreased the economy of African.</p> <p>In general, The trade had some impact on European whereby it increased the economy and led to the growth of towns and cities such as London and Paris.</p> | |
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Extract 3.2: A sample of a poor response to question 3

In Extract 3.2 the candidate focused on the effects of the Trans-Atlantic Slave trade on Africa due to failure to realize the time boundary set in the question.

2.1.4 Question 4

The question was set from the topic: “People of African origin in the New World”. It required the candidates to examine the causes and objectives of the Civil Rights Movement in America. It was attempted by 83.3 percent of the candidates. The performance in this question was good since the majority of the candidates (60.4%) scored from 12 to 18 marks, 37.7 percent of the candidates scored from 7 to 11.5 and very few candidates (1.9%) failed by scoring from 0 to 6.5 marks. Figure 4 shows the performance of the candidates in this question.

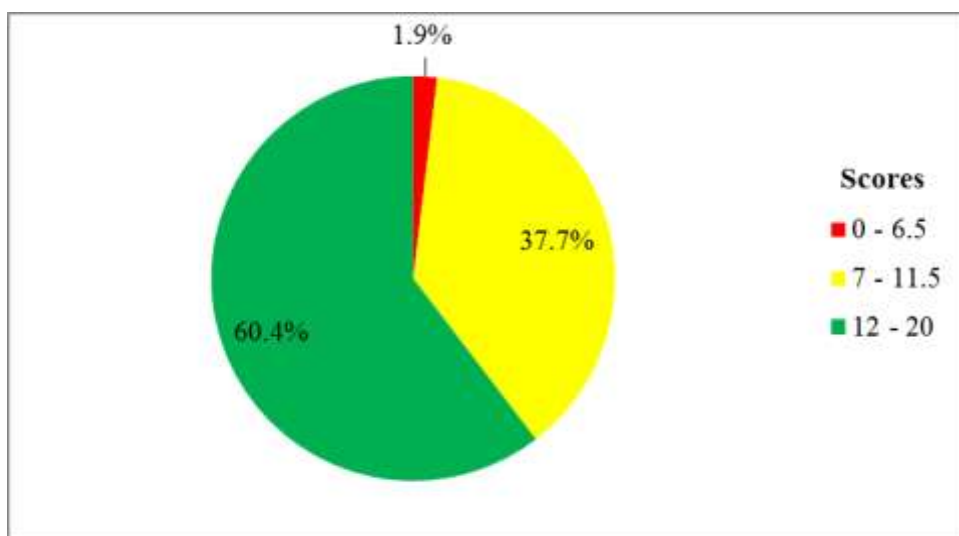


Figure 4: *Performance of Candidates in Question 4*

Candidates who scored marks ranging from 12 to 18, identified the demands of the question and explained the causes of Civil Rights Movements which were advocated by the blacks in America giving vivid examples. Some of the causes which were pointed out included: *excessive discrimination, denial of black rights, rise of black elites and evangelists as well as over exploitation and oppression*. They were also able to explain the objectives of these movements such as: *the need to attain their civil rights, need for equal employment opportunities, the need to acquire basic necessities as whites and the need to develop unity and solidarity of all blacks in the world*. Extract 4.1 is a sample of a good response from one of the candidates to this question.

4 | Examine 3 causes and Objectives of Civil Rights Movement:

Civil Rights Movement was the movement waged by the people of African Origin in America so as to be able to fight for their rights. The Afro-Americans were tired of tolerating the violence that is done to them by the Americans and hence decided to fight for their rights. The following are the causes of the Civil Rights movement in America:

Racial discrimination, this means that the Afro-Americans were facing discrimination from the white people in America due to the fact that they are black. They were isolated and led to the differentiating of areas for the black people and the white people and when they black stay in white people areas they were punished and hence this made them to start the movement.

They were living and working in poor condition, this means that black people were working for very long hours and in dangerous and poor condition also were living in areas that were dangerous for their ~~area~~ health without being concerned by the government hence this made them to start the movement so as to demand for good living and working condition.

Lack of security, this means that the black people were not given security at work such as proper methods for preventing them from dangerous thing also there was no human security for them hence waged so as to be able to demand security at work. The following are the objectives of Civil Rights Movement:

To fight for equal economic opportunities, this means the civil rights movement wanted the people African Origin to get same economic opportunities as the white people as the white people were given the highest and sufficient position in working areas while the black were given low and dangerous position.

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| 4 | <p>To get right to participate in political activities, this means that the Afro-Americans also wanted to get the right to vote and participate in government activities when a person reaches the voting age;</p> <p>To fight for the right of property qualification this means that the movement was waged so as to ask the government to grant them right to own property such as house, farms like the white people.</p> <p>However this Civil right Movement faced problems such as Opposition from the government and the Ku-klux k but still managed to achieve some of its objectives such as right to own property.</p> | |
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Extract 4.1: A sample of a relatively good response to question 4

In Extract 4.1 despite some grammatical errors in the response, the candidate was able to explain the causes and objectives of the Civil Rights Movement in America.

Candidates who scored marks ranging from 7 to 11.5 were able to identify the demands of the question but gave responses which were partly right. In most cases, they failed to provide detailed explanations in their responses and lacked vivid examples to justify their arguments. Moreover, some of these candidates failed to distinguish the causes from the objectives and thus mixed up the two. Candidates' marks differed due to their degree of accuracy.

Candidates who scored from 0 to 6.5 failed to understand fully the demands of the question. In most cases, some provided outlines that lacked specific examples. Some candidates provided either causes or objectives with scanty arguments which did not deserve high marks. Some of these candidates dealt with the concept of back to Africa movement, while others dealt with the concept of black solidarity. Extract 4.2 is an example of one of the poor responses to this question.

4. Civil Right Movement is a movement of people from America to Africa this was a movement which doesing for liberation under Du-Bois, Marfin Luther King in 15th century, the African people suppose to move from America to Africa to there Mother Land, this was second movement after Black movement of Solidarity black movement. The following are the causes of Civil Right Movement in America.

Struggle to the fight the independence; Due that the African people they struggle to there independence so that influence the leaders in America to allow them to back in Africa, there African people they fight because the African people they get pain for there Continent so that it's not afford to survive so that influence to form civil rights movement for African people.

To introduce some sectors in Africa; Due that there Africa there need to introduce some sectors exemple industrial there because in-Africa has a lot of resource like minerals, forest and others so that they live in America for long time ago, so they get a skills about something, so they need to go to there land and perform it.

Influence of the leaders; Due that also about leaders they influence the African people because they see the home land was destroyed so they suppose to go back, Exemple of Marcus Garvey he support the Africa people for enough time to back to there land, so that Marcus Garvey has a big contribution for African people, because some of them already like the American.

4. The following are the Objective of Civil Rights Movement in America.

To fight independence for African people; Due that there one of the objective its get independence because they come from America already be aware and consumers so that there need to fight the independence, African people or black people they live in America for long time so now the back-to Africa, example Dr. Bois he was need the Liberation for African people so that he was another contribution for African people.

To introduce the industries; Due that although there African people they need to introduce the industries in Africa, because the Africa has a lot of the area which can build the industries and processing the goods so that it is objective for Africa there has a lot of raw material example there in Nigeria has industry also in Tanzania - there has industry so those has produce the goods which selling to the people and buy it.

To introduce new cultivation; Due that another objective to introduce cultivation of new crops, example in Tanzania (Nachingwea) there cultivate the groundnuts, also a lot of place there cultivate so that its good objective so the African people they has a lot of objective so that there in order to improve there Continent like America because in America they do all work so that they need to create development in Africa.

In general, Due that the America Africa they be consumers also they create unity between the Africa and America so that its very patriotic.

Extract 4.2: A sample of a poor response to question 4

In Extract 4.2 the candidate focused on the concept of back to Africa movement contrary to the demands of the question.

2.1.5 Question 5

This question was derived from the topic “Colonial economy and social services after the 2nd world war”. It required the candidates to analyse the major transformations in the colonial economy which were prompted by the impact of the 1939 – 1945 imperialist war. The question was attempted by 56.1 percent of the candidates. Majority of the candidates (61.8%) scored from 12 to 18.5 marks and 32.2 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks while very few candidates (6%) scored from 0 to 6.5 marks. The general performance in this question was good. Figure 5 summarizes the performance of the candidates in this question.

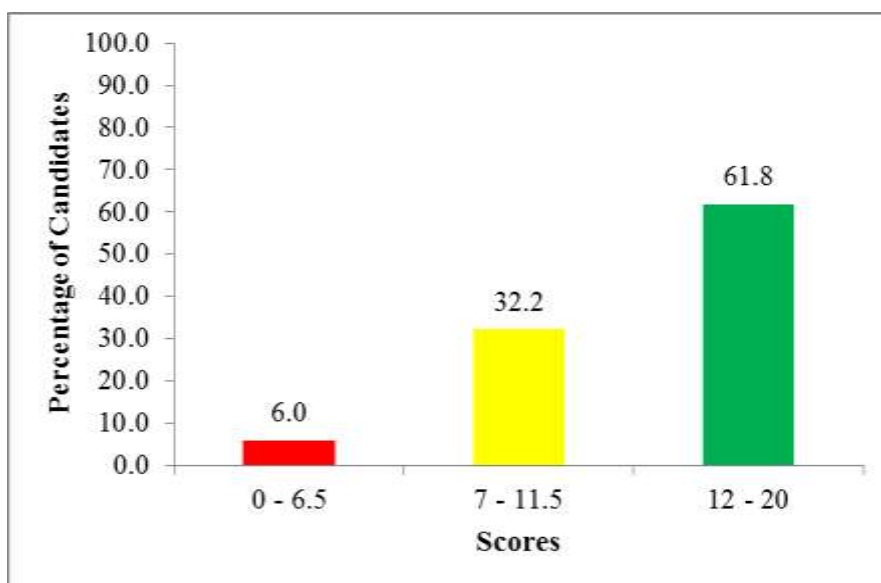


Figure 5: *Performance of Candidates in Question 5*

The candidates who scored marks ranging from 12 to 18.5 were able to analyse the major transformations that were initiated in the colonial economy to revive the economy which was ruined by the 1939 – 1945 imperialist war. These candidates realized that the 1939 - 1945 imperialist war mentioned in the question was the Second World War. Moreover, they were aware of the impact of the said crisis. This knowledge enabled them to point out the strategies which were initiated to revive the capitalist economy that had a negative impact from the war. Their analysis therefore based on *agricultural transformation, creation of processing industries in the colonies, improvement of transport and communication, expansion of colonial labour and intensification of colonial exploitation.*

Their points were validated with vivid examples. Candidates' marks in this group varied depending on the strength of the explanations and ability of the candidates in providing vivid examples. Extract 5.1 exemplifies a sample of a candidate who did well in the question.

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | Changes in colonial agriculture. | |
| | the second world war tend to change the colonial agriculture since it was now affected, such changes in agriculture includes introduction of colonial agriculture schemes such as land usage scheme in Uganda, Koro, settlement scheme in which people were shifted from Uganda and Koro to Shinyanga, cash crop scheme mainly was the groundnut scheme, another change was the introduction of the colonial marketing board like Ghana cocoa board aimed to purchase all cocoa in Ghana as well as to encourage cash crop growing and to solve the problem of market price fluctuation. Also they introduced the progressive worker farms so as to avoid African resistance to reduce cost, hence all changes in agriculture was aimed to increase production of raw materials so as to feed their industries. | |
| | Changes in colonial industries. | |
| | Also this was major transformation of the colonial economy, where by major changes that took place in this sector include the establishment of the | |

5. Import substitution industry like Tanganyika packers aimed to feed large population, to ensure maximum exploitation of African resources, to destroy African industries, another change was the increase of the processing industries, introduction hydroelectric power like Kariba dam, the use of migrant labour, All in all the colonialist industries was badly affected, hence wanted to improve it again for the national development.

Changes in colonial trade. The colonial trade also weakened by the impact of the second world war, hence some changes undertaken by colonialist so as to develop their trade system in order to increase their economy. Such changes in trade includes encourage colonialist to invest much in colonies such as in agriculture, mining so as to acquire all of benefits, furthermore the improvement of shipping services like British shipping firm of Elder so as to facilitate easy transportation of raw materials from the colonies and manufactured goods to the colonies. Also another change was to improve the financial sector such as banks like Barclays banks, insurance so as to provide loans to the traders as well as expansion and repairing of roads and railways, hence to develop trading activities.

Changes in colonial transport and communication system. The colonial transport like roads and railways were much disrupted during the second world war, hence changes like repairing of roads and railways, expansion of roads and railways, introduction of telecommunication system at Lusaka.

5. was taken so as to improve their transport and communication system in which the function of the colonial transport was to transport raw material to their industries, transportation of European manufactured goods like clothes, soap to the colonies, transport labour to the productive areas like Tanga, Kilimanjaro as well as to transport administrators so as to supervise the colonies, hence better transport was very important to them.

Changes in colonial labour. However the impact of the second world war made colonialist to change their labour policy by they tend to prefer more the use of migrant labour in which the labour were taken from highland or labour reserve area to productive areas like Tanga for sisal, Morogoro, Kilimanjaro for coffee. They preferred the use of migrant labour since they were cheap, disoriented since come from different region so not easy to resist, ensure constant supply of labour in their economy like plantation, easy collection of taxes, hence they changed since they needed more labour to work in their plantation.

Change in colonial social services
Also this is the part of the colonial economy such services include colonial education, colonial health services, colonial order supply, colonial housing, these were changed so as to justify the colonial economy like agriculture, for instance they constructed housing for the colonial administrators and settlers so as to supervise easy the colony, they also provide health services like hospitals, dispensaries so as to make both labour and colonial masters.

| | |
|---|--|
| 5. more healthy, as well the colonial education so as to create puppet leaders who could work for the help of their and ensure extensive exploitation. | |
| Conclusively, the second world war generally weaken the colonial economy which led them to make some changes in which the changes led to the extensive exploitation of African resources like minerals, agricultural production and human labour, this hence leads to the rise of African Nationalism struggle since were fired for the colonial exploitation, hence they wanted to be free in their country. | |

Extract 5.1: An example of a good response in question 5

Extract 5.1 shows a part of a response from a candidate who was able to analyse the major transformations done in the colonial economy in Africa after 1945.

Candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks understood the demands of the question but were unable to give sufficient explanations and relevant examples. In most cases, they mixed relevant and irrelevant points.

The candidates who scored marks ranging from 0 to 6.5 had various weaknesses in their responses. Some for example, mentioned correct points but provided partial explanations and false examples and others provided a relevant introduction but their points and explanations in the main body were irrelevant. Some of the candidates went astray from the demands of the question and concentrated on the general effects of the Second World War giving points like: *depopulation, destruction of African properties, poverty, famine and hunger, poor provision of social services* as well as *economic depression*. Such responses were caused by the presence of the phrase “impact of the 1939 – 1945 imperialist war” in the stem of the question. Candidates with such responses read the question hurriedly and failed to associate that phrase with the basic phrase of the question “major transformations in the colonial economy”. Moreover, other candidates in

this category, dealt with the characteristics of colonial economy giving points like; monoculture agriculture, exploitative in nature, concentration on minerals and agricultural production, import and export oriented as well as existence of land alienation and forced labour. Extract 5.2 is an example from a candidate who provided wrong responses to this question.

| | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 05. | Colonial economy | |
| | The 1939 - 1945 Imperialist war; | |
| | This was the second world war which | |
| | erupted after the failure of united national | |
| | organisation to fail to maintain peace | |
| | and security on union nation organisation | |
| | where by it started 1939 up to 1945 between | |
| | among the imperialist power | |
| | The following are the impacts of the | |
| | second world war of the 1939 - 1945. | |
| | Decline of the European power's econo- | |
| | my; due to this the second world war | |
| | led to the decline of the European economy | |
| | due to the lost cost of money or economy | |
| | in general because the use alot of cost during | |
| | the world war and led to the use of money | |
| | during the war and led to the decline of the | |
| | European economy. | |
| | Increase of extremely exploitation in | |
| | Africa; due to this the impact of the | |
| | second world war led the increase of | |
| | high or extremely exploitation in Africa | |
| | for the aim of regaining their economy | |
| | back like the humiliation, taxation and high | |
| | oppression. | |
| | The rise of awareness and conscious- | |
| | ness of nationalism; This is where | |
| | by due to the occurrence of second world | |
| | war led to the rise of awareness and | |
| | consciousness of nationalism of African due to | |
| | the contribution of the coming and return of | |
| | ex-soldiers where by they helped the rise of | |

| | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 05. | nationalism due to the fearness of Europeans and during the war this develop the emergence of African nationalism. | |
| | Destruction of properties in the colonies; due to this the second World war led to the destruction of properties in their colonies, where by made some of the colonialists to not able to colonise the Africans. | |
| | The rise the independence of Indian; due to this the second world war led to the rise of the independence of the Indian. Soon after war when they try to fight for the freedom this was the simple way made the European Indian to get their independence because when the colonialist wanted to settle the good economy of a country led the change of European to Indian to fight for their nationalism. | |
| | Some of the colonies were taken to other powerful imperialists; due to this the second world war led to the some of the colonies were taken to other powerful imperial- ist where by some of the colonies colonialists were fail due to the dropping or decline of economy and remain powerless like Germany. Imperialist | |
| | Therefore; the 1939 - 1945 Imperialist war was the world war which was one and the cause of developed and bringing and rise the Nationalism of African countries, and also brought impact to their own mother countries and made the simple way of other countries to struggle for their nationalism. | |

Extract 5.2: A sample of a poor response to question 5

In Extract 5.2 the candidate deviated from the question by analysing the effects of the World Wars.

2.1.6 Question 6

This question was set from the topic “Colonial economy and social services after the 2nd World War”. It required the candidates to examine the effects associated with the expansion of health, housing and water supply services in Africa after 1945. This question was the least attempted in 112/1 History 1 as only 47.9 percent of the candidates did the question. However, the performance in this question was good since only 8.5 percent scored from 0 to 6.5 and the majority of the candidates (51.6%) scored from 7 to 11.5 marks while 39.9 percent of the candidates scored from 12 to 17.5 marks as shown in figure 6.

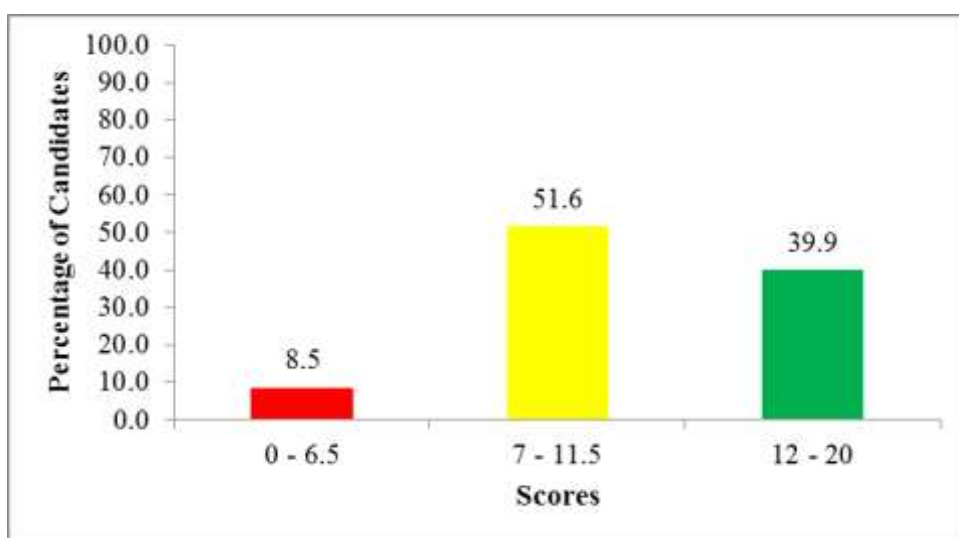


Figure 6: *Performance of Candidates in Question 6*

Candidates whose marks ranged from 12 to 17.5 provided relevant points such as: *attraction of more settlers, expansion of towns, acceleration of racial segregation* as well as *uneven development*. Moreover, they were able to give relevant examples to support their points. The more accurate the explanations and examples were, the higher the marks the candidate scored. Extract 6.1 represents a sample of a good response to question 6.

| | |
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| 6. | <p>Attracted settlers settlement; After the introduction of health services and water supply many settlers attracted and settled in Africa example presence of white settlers in Kenya was due to good health services and water supply as well as housing. So this was another impact of social services in Africa.</p> <p>Facilitated development of towns and cities. Many African cities were grown up due to expansion of health, water and housing services example Dar-es-salaam, Mombasa, Kisumu, Kampala, Kano and Accra, this was due to increase in population and better living standard due to social services in which people were benefited with that services. So this is another impact to Africa.</p> |
|----|---|

| | | |
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| 6) | <p>Facilitated more investment; many people especially colonialists invested in area where there is conducive environment like better social services example they invested in industries and agriculture like food plantation in Tanganyika, Kilimanjaro. All these were established along the area with available water, health and housing services so this is one of the impact of colonial health, water and housing supply.</p> <p>It led to regional imbalance; colonial health, water and housing services were established in area where there is potential example urban centers like Dar-es-Salaam, Nairobi and Mombasa. So this creates different in level of economic development and living standard between regions and hence classes. So this is another impact of colonial health, water and housing services in Africa.</p> <p>It facilitated development of infrastructure which expanded job opportunity in Africa; colonial health, water and housing led to establishment of infrastructures that transport raw materials, labourers and other facilities example Nigeria to Kano railway, Nachingwea to Inhwa and Kavete railway were established from the capital obtained from health, water and housing services. So this is another impact.</p> <p>Generally there were many services which were introduced apart from health, water and housing, which include, education services, transport and communication, labour forces, industries, agriculture as well as trade and exchange systems. All these facilitated accumulation of capital by colonialists and easy exploitation of African resources.</p> | |
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Extract 6.1: A sample of a good response to question 6

Extract 6.1: shows a part of a candidate's response. The candidates examined the effects of expanding the social services after the Second World War.

Candidates who scored marks ranging from 7 to 11.5 were also able to identify the demands of the question. However, their responses had some weaknesses such as; failure to provide sufficient explanations and vivid examples to support their points, providing of irrelevant explanations and providing a mixture of correct and wrong responses.

Candidates who scored marks ranging from 0 to 6.5 had several limitations. Some of these candidates mentioned the points but explanations given were irrelevant. Some other candidates scored marks in the introduction because they had a general knowledge on the subject matter but they were unable to provide relevant explanations and vivid examples. Some candidates diverged from the demands of the question and thus scored 0. Some for example, examined the obstacles encountered in the provision of social services and others dealt with the effects people got after missing specific services notably, health and water and ignored other services. Extract 6.2 provides an example of a poor response in question 6.

6. Social services. These are all services which help in a society to live in a good condition. The social services can cause the people to be creative because it can help to get the all needs. Examples of social services is water, health, schools, housing and electricity. After second world war the social services in Africa are affected through this war. The following are the effects of expanding health, housing and water supply Africa in after 1945.

Financial problem, after the 1945 the social services are repaired but through this there are effects which facing this social services the financial problem the government of African country can not manage to construct all the social services again because no capital the African countries remain poor.

Poverty, The African countries they remain poor because the all services they need money so through this expand the African countries they remained poor people they dead because no money which can help people to survive so through this social services the African countries they face poverty.

Unemployment, people of Africa are not employed because there is no money to pay the labourers so through this expanding of social services the African people remain unemployment because the all effort they already finish in the war so no money to pay their people.

Low wages, The labourers they paid low wages due to the absence of money which can help to pay the labourers so the worker they paid low wages which can not afford to fulfill their needs.

| | | |
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| | | use only |
| 6 | <p>dis in the society so through this expanding of social services the Africa workers they paid low wages. and other workers they regin</p> <p>poor social services, The world war II they cause the African countries to remain poor because during the war they take all the resources and when they want to expanding their social services centre there a poor services which people are get because government they do not have enough money to build the e quality hospital and housing for workers.</p> <p>poor government support, After the 1945 the e government does not have enough power to construct and build another social services Example housing, schools, health, and water supply because there a financial problem which can face the all African nations so through this the social services effected because no any africa country which does not face the effect of the war so no support</p> <p>Conclusion, The Social Services After the 1945 In Africa it effect many people because other people they remained injured no quality hospital which can help this people and other people they dead because of this effects because health is so important in human life</p> | |

Extract 6.2: A sample of a wrong response to question 6

In extract 6.2, the candidate was wrong because of presenting the obstacles of providing/improving social services contrary to the demands of the question.

2.1.7 Question 7

The question was set from the topic “Influence of external forces and the rise of nationalism and the struggle for independence”. The question tested the candidates’ ability to recognize the moral and material support of the United Nations in the decolonization process of Africa. It was attempted by 57.1 percent of the candidates. The general performance of the candidates was good as only 15 percent of the candidates scored from 0 to 6.5 while 52 percent of the candidates scored from 7 to 11.5 marks and 33 percent of the candidates scored from 12 to 18 marks. Figure 7 provides a statistical analysis of the performance.

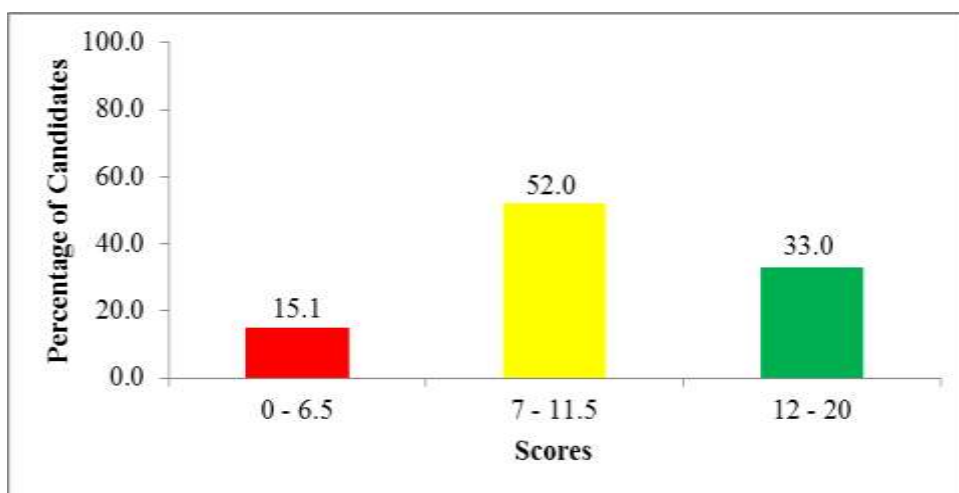


Figure 7: *Performance of Candidates in Question 7*

Candidates who were competent on the concept of nationalism and the struggle for independence scored good marks ranging from 12 to 18. They showed various ways in which the United Nations supported the African nations to struggle against their colonial masters. Some of the responses given included: *encouraging colonies to form political parties, supporting the anti-colonial pressure groups, herding conferences with African political leaders, establishing the charter on African decolonization and inspiring the principle of self-determination which forced the colonizers to grant independence*. Candidates in this category were also able to substantiate their points with concrete examples and clear explanations. However, scores varied due to the degree of correctness of the explanations and examples among the candidates. Extract 7.1 shows a correct response to this question.

| | |
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| 7 | <p>Through pressuring the colonizing power to grant independence to the colonized people, United Nations always set good conditions in order to ensure that the colonizing power like Germany, Britain, France and other nations grant independence to the colonized people hence this facilitated the attainment of Africans toward their independence.</p> <p>Through moral support, United Nations was providing advice to the African activists on how to fight for their independence and ways in which Africa could attain their independence easy than any other way for example Kwame Nkrumah was advised on how to attain the Ghana independence after being attained in the UN meeting hence led to attainment of African independence.</p> <p>Through allowing African activist to attend United Nations meeting and expressing the African feelings toward nationalism, the United Nations given chance to African activist to visit United Nations meeting to express their views for example Mwalimu Nyerere the first president of Tanganyika visited United Nations and explained the feelings of Tanzanians toward nationalism that helped Tanganyika to attain their last independence in 1961 hence this helped the African nations to attain their independence.</p> <p>Through allowing United Nations decolonization committee visiting the colonies, that United Nations allowed the decolonization commission to visit colonies and saw what is going on among the colonized people and colonizing power this helped the United Nations to make decision about the ruling system which is equal or related to human rights also influenced United Nations to fight for decolonization of African countries for example in 1957 United Nations decolonization committee visited some African countries such as Tanganyika, Zimbabwe and other nations hence faster decolonization to those nations.</p> |
|---|--|

| | | |
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| 7 | through establishment of vote veto among these | |
| | big power, that United nations declared to have votes among the | |
| | powers that could conclude about the issue of colonization | |
| | during that vote all big power supported decolonization process that | |
| | fasten the struggle among the colonized power for example | |
| | of big powers involved were USA and Union of socialist soviet | |
| | Union (USSR) Republic hence this made easy to UN to pressure | |
| | zed the colonizing power to grant independence. | 1 |
| | Therefore, United nation have more contributions | |
| | toward development of nationalist ideas among the colonized | |
| | people because made more efforts and the main was an | |
| | issue of maintenance of world peace and unity among | |
| | the nations hence this was more contributions to the African | |
| | nations. | |

Extract 7.1: A sample of a relatively good response to question 7

Extract 7.1 shows a part of a response in which despite minor grammatical and punctuation errors in the text, the candidate explained the contributions of the United Nations in the decolonization process of Africa.

Most candidates who scored marks ranging from 7 to 11.5 provided mixed responses on the role of the United Nations with the United States of America and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). This was mainly caused by partial understanding of the requirements of the question. Candidates who concentrated on the role of the UN provided insufficient explanations to justify their points thus their marks did not exceed 11.5 marks.

The responses of the candidates who scored from 0 to 6.5 varied in weaknesses. Some provided partial explanations of a few correct points while others scored a mark from the introduction only after giving a relevant description of the decolonization process. Some candidates misinterpreted the question and thus did not score any mark in this question. Some for example, highlighted the problems facing African

countries. Other candidates explained the methods used by African nations to regain their independence focusing on revolutions, negotiations and armed struggles. However, most candidates who failed in this question responded solely on the motives used by USA and USSR to support the decolonization process in Africa. Extract 7.2 represents a sample from a candidate whose response did not meet the requirements of the question.

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 7. | <p>Decolonization processes; This is the process of decolonize a country or a nation in different ways. Due to this, the following are the factors that facilitated decolonization process in Africa :-</p> <p>Terrorism; Terrorism is all over the world. Terrorist kill people even who are innocent. Due to terrorism this make a nation to be decolonized. The problem of terrorism in United Nations is much effected in economic sectors because many people destruct our natural resources like Tourism sectors.</p> <p>Diseases; Also the decolonization process can be led by diseases which are just appear in the country or a nation. Foreexample in the year 2020 has been erupted a pandemic disease but that disease started in 2019, it kill many people and it spread most all over the world. Due to that disease make a country to be decolonize and depend to another.</p> <p>Natural calamities; Foreexample droughts and flood, which are mostly occur in African countries, where by these natural calamities are destroying a country plan on what the country planned when these natural calamities occur, so the United Nations will not be able to provide same sort of material because of those calamities.</p> <p>Eradication of poverty; The United Nations must eradicate poverty to all countries that they have to work hard and provide employment opportunities to the people in order we can atleast develop in the level that we does not wait for other big nations to give us loans and grants.</p> | |
|----|---|--|

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 7. | <p>Political instability; Also, United Nations has to be stable politically, socially and economically because, when they will be stable, will help them to solve different matters which occur in their country. They have to eliminate people, but also they have to choose good leaders who will be fighting for everything for the reason of achievement.</p> <p>Corruption; African leaders are very corrupt ones. They are finding position by doing corruption they put need to be someone in order he or she can get money or others to see that he or she is a big person but corruption decolonize the United Nation in Africa. By working hard and be a good and selective leader will enable other citizen to work freely and to be faithful to our leaders.</p> <p>Therefore; Good government support from UN Leaders will enable other nations to develop in social, political and economic. The United Nations have been united together for the purpose of solving different issues so the government has to be aware on what they can improve so that we should not facilitate decolonization.</p> | |
|----|---|--|

Extract 7.2: A sample of a poor response to question 7

In extract 7.2 the candidate went astray explaining the hurdles to development among African nations.

2.2 112/2 HISTORY

2.2.1 Question 1

The question was set from the topic “The Rise of Capitalism in Europe”. It required the candidates to show how Africa was affected by the new trade relations which developed after the abolition of Trans-Atlantic slave trade. This question was compulsory, thus all candidates attempted it. The performance in the question was good as 42.3 percent scored from 12 to 19.5 and very few (8.5%) failed by scoring from 0 to 6.5 marks while 49.2 percent of the candidates had their marks ranging from 7 to 11.5. Figure 8 shows the performance of the candidates in the question.

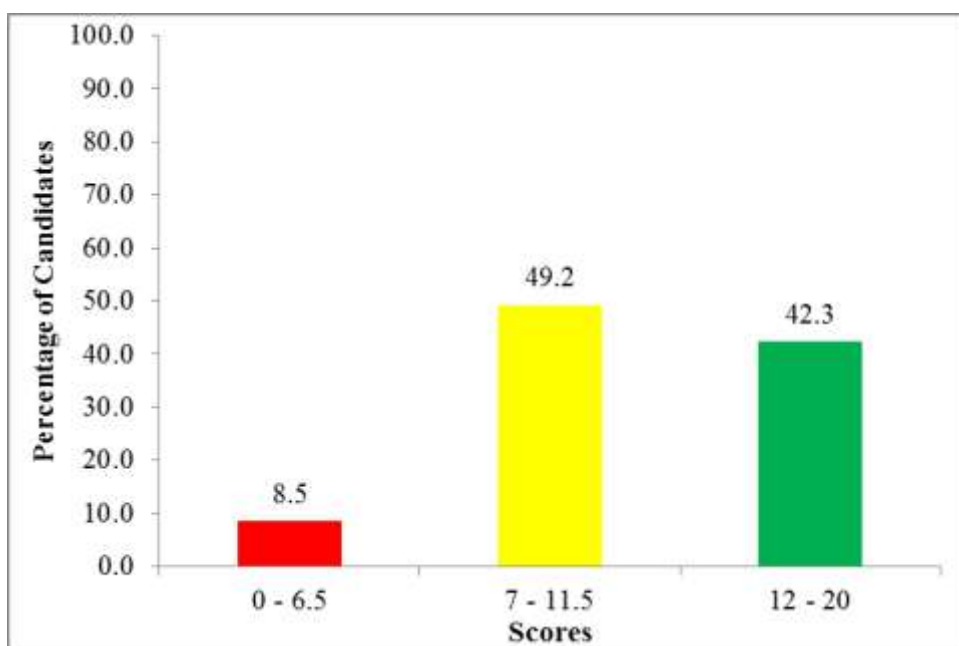


Figure 8: *Performance of Candidates in Question 1*

The candidates who scored from 12 to 19.5 marks understood the effects of the abolition of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade in Africa, thus, they were able to provide correct points with clear explanations and vivid examples such as: *technological stagnation, establishment of monopoly companies, integration of African economies to the capitalist economies, spread of Christianity in the interior of Africa, introduction of cash crops, intensive exploitation of African resources and collapse of African states*. The points were also within the question time frame.

These candidates differed in scores because those who scored lower marks in this group had limitations like; failure to meet the required number of points, partial elaborations of some points, shortage of good examples in some points and answering out of the time boundary set in the question (after the abolition of Trans-Atlantic slave trade) while explaining or giving examples in some points. Extract 8.1 shows an example from a candidate who provided a good response to this question.

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | <p>New trade relations: was the trade which emerged after the abolition of slave trade and was known as legitimate trade where by it was not involved the selling and buying of human being as a slave. The new trade relations emerged during 18th century after the abolition of trans-Atlantic slave trade. The following are the effect of the new trade relation in Africa after the abolition of trans-Atlantic slave trade.</p> <p>Unequal exchange: the new trade relation in Africa led to unequal exchange where by goods which were exchanged were not equal for example European used things like mirror, clothes to exchange with gold, silver, copper.</p> <p>Intensive exploitation of natural resources: the new trade relation in Africa led to the exploitation of Africa natural resources where by those European were taking the natural resources like gold, silver, copper. In different part of Africa eg Mozambique</p> <p>Introduction of new cash crops: the new trade relation in Africa led to introduction of new cash crops like groundnut, rice. The new cash crops were introduced by the traders who came from Europe to Africa to conduct trade.</p> <p>It led to colonization of Africa: due to new trade union the colonization of Africa emerged. This happened where by those European used different ways in order to make sure that they are colonizing Africa for example they used conquest where by they were forming a group of weak state and conquer strong state then after all they dominated</p> | |
|----|--|--|

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | themselves or they control all two state also they used collaboration. | |
| | Spread of christian missionaries : Also the new trade relations led to spread of missionaries where by those missionaries spread the christian religion and the intended was to capture the minds of Africa so that it can be easy to colonise them. | |
| | Destruction of local industries : Due to new trade relations led to the destruction of local industries in Africa where by they introduce their goods and those goods were imported to Africa so due to that African technology and science become stagnant. | |
| | Therefore : New trade and relations in Africa brought some effects but also due to new trade union some impact occurred in Europe for example growth of town and cities, development of individuals, accumulation of wealth and also it led to growth of financial institutions | |

Extract 8.1: A sample of a good response to question 1

Extract 8.1 is part of a correct response from a candidate who understood the demands of the question and explained how Africa was affected by the so called legitimate trade which developed after the abolition of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade.

The candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks were able to give relatively few correct points out of the required six points. Some of these candidates split some of the main points into several sub points which in real sense meant the same. A point like technological stagnation for example, was split into several sub points such as decline of handcraft industries and decline of iron technology. Other candidates presented relevant points but provided insufficient elaborations which lacked specific examples. One notable, serious challenge of some of these candidates was to center some of their explanations and examples beyond the time frame set in the question. These candidates mixed relevant responses with issues pertaining to pre-colonial long distance trade and triangular slave trade.

The responses of the candidates who scored from 0.5 to 6.5 marks had several weaknesses. Some of these weaknesses included; inability to express themselves well, lack of detailed facts and provision of irrelevant examples. In some cases, some of these candidates would score a mark only from the introduction part.

Some candidates, who scored 0 mark diverged from the demands of the question. Some for example, dealt with the *demands of the working class movements in Britain thus provided points like: improvement of working conditions, increase of salaries and reduction of long working hours*. The phrases “trade relations” in the stem of the question distracted these candidates to think of “trade unionism”. Other candidates dealt with the colonialists demands in Africa and thus provided points like: *the need for raw materials, cheap labour and market*. Furthermore, some other candidates in this category centered their responses on the rise of mercantilism, triangular slave trade, effects of the East Africa long distance trade and Trans Saharan slave trade. Extract 8.2 illustrates one of the examples of a poor response to this question.

4- Trans-Atlantic slave Trade was a trade between three continents such as African Continent, America Continent and European Continent. This was done through means in Africa where they were being taken as cheap labour and then to transport them in Europe after they came to take raw materials. It is true that Africa was affected by the new trade relations which developed after the abolition of Trans-Atlantic slave trade.

The discovery of the new world led Africa to be affected by new trade because the world was America so they came to take African labour to America and then to transport to Europe for the plantations. Example: The one who discovered a new world was Christopher Columbus so due to this new world, Africa was affected by new trade which was done by three continents: Atlantic slave.

The discovery of Marine technology also affected Africa through the discovery of Marine technology in Africa. Example: Unequal exchange of Gold, Diamond, and raw materials. That's why Africa remained as a poor country because they lost power and raw materials. That's why Africa has been affected. Much was the cause of Marine technology.

Rand Indians was weak, also African affected because Rand Indians was weak so they take African because.

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| <p>1. African people was very cheap than white and Indians the source was this new trade they came in Africa to take black America for more plantation because Africa was very strong than American whites.</p> <p>The discovery of motor engine, also the cause of Africa to be affected with this new trade was the discovery of motor engine such as boats, which were discovered by Christopher after been discovered a new world he came with 6 boats for transportation cheap land and then sent them in America.</p> <p>The question of labour, also after been introducing this new trade they started to ask themselves that where they going to get cheap labour because the world was been discovered by Christopher Columbus they started to come in African to take the cheap labour for more plantation for the purpose of increasing their economy in Europe.</p> <p>The Navigation acts contributed Africa to be affected by new trade this was a transportation of sea trade they use Navigation act to come in Africa for taking cheap labour that why many African affected with this trade Navigation acts contributed to the result of internal Market, also economic policy.</p> <p>Generally, those were the factors on how Africa was been affected by new trade due to that led the result of Underdevelopment in African and loss of manpower.</p> | <p>use only</p> |
|--|-----------------|

Extract 8.2: A sample of a poor response to question 1

Extract 8.2 shows a response from a candidate who explained the impact of mercantilism on Africa.

2.2.2 Question 2

This question was derived from the topic “The Rise of Democracy in Europe”. It required the candidates to assess the contributions of scholars to the rise of democracy in Europe. A reasonable number of candidates (64%) attempted this question. The performance in this question was generally good since only a few candidates (9%) scored from 0 to 6.5 marks, 42.1 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks while 48.9 percent scored from 12 to 18.5 marks. Figure 9 shows the performance of the candidates in the question.

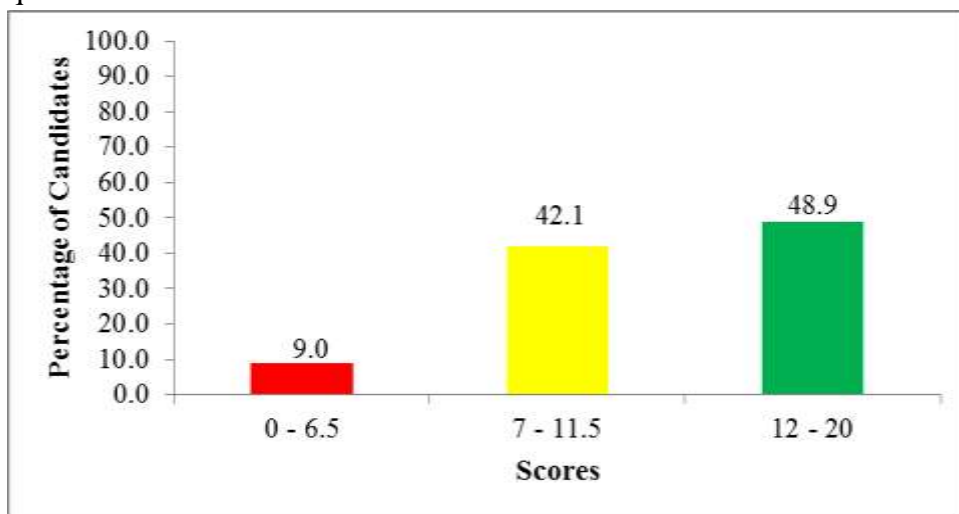


Figure 9: *Performance of Candidates in Question 2*

The candidates who scored from 12 to 18.5 marks showed good mastery of the question and thus, they were able to evaluate numerous ways through which intellectuals accelerated democracy in Europe. They gave points like: *insisting on free election of leaders, propagating the removal of government interference in trade and other economic sectors, encouraging separation of power, freedom of exchanging ideas, women empowerment, discouraging classes in the society and discouraging hereditary leaderships*. Other candidates went further and assessed the contribution of each individual philosopher/ intellectual such as Jean Jacques Rousseau, Marie Voltaire, Baron de Montesquieu, John Locke, Adam Smith, John Dewey and Karl Marx. The disparity of the marks in this category was due to differences in coherence of points, explanation and examples given. Extract 9.1 shows an example of a relatively well presented response to this question.

02. Democracy refers to the system of government in which people are granted full freedom. Before the rise of democracy in Europe, people were living under hardships. Conditions for instance workers and peasants were highly exploited, kings ruled despotically, Hereditary system as well as Divine right of kings but democracy started to rise during English revolution in 17th century. Intellectuals were the different philosophers, economists as well as great thinkers like William, James Wilson, Jean Jacques as well as Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. These

intellectuals played a big role towards the rise of democracy in Europe. The following are the contributions of intellectuals to the rise of democracy in Europe:

They stimulated working class movement, intellectuals encouraged the formation of working class movements in order for the workers to demand for their rights, for example Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Engels, they stimulated working class movement by instigating class struggle hence via such slogans led to the formation of various working class movements for instance Luddism in Britain during 1801-1817 as well as Chartism from 1838-1848 hence through such movements led to the development of democracy as people started to fight for their rights.

They were against exploitation, intellectuals strongly opposed exploitation done by the Bourgeoisie to the proletariat. For instance after industrial revolution workers were highly exploited through the use of women and child labour, low wages, poor working conditions, high prices of manufactured goods, poor provision of social services as well as long working hours like from 14 hours to 16 hours hence intellectuals like Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels started to oppose such act.

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 02 | <p>They demanded for religious tolerance, different intellectuals started to demand the freedom of worship to the people as people were restricted to worship in the same church. For instance in Britain the national church was Anglican and in France the national church was Catholic and the employment chances within those nations were based on the religion hence the coming of intellectuals like Voltaire who advocated for religious tolerance by opposing religious teachings in France based on Catholicism led to the rise of democracy and influenced determination among the people.</p> <p>They advocated for social contracts, the intellectuals led to the rise of democracy in Europe as they advocated for the social contracts for instance Jean Jacques in his book "The social contract" wrote that the society is a contract between the rulers and those who ruled and the rulers should provide all necessary needs to the ruled class and also the ruled should be responsible in social and economic development within a country or state hence through such contract led to the rise of determination among the people that there was a need to have the representatives who rule by the wish of the citizens hence led to the rise of democracy in Europe.</p> | |
|----|---|--|

Extract 9.1: A sample of a good response to question 2

Extract 9.1 shows a part of a response from a candidate who was able to evaluate the contributions of the intellectuals to the rise of democracy in Europe.

The candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks understood the demands of the question and provided some relevant points. However, some errors were identified in their responses. Such errors included: partial explanation of some points, lack of vivid examples and repetition of some points. The point of “free election” for example, was fragmented into “fair election” and “free election”. Although such points were regarded separately by few candidates, in the real sense they had the same perspective. Others also mixed some irrelevant points in their explanations.

The common traits observed in the responses of the scorers of 0 to 6.5 marks were; shallow explanations with few examples and insufficient elaborations and good examples. Some candidates in this group dealt with the pillars of democracy providing points like: *rule of law*; *good governance* and *accountability*. These candidates scored a mark only from the introduction. The candidates who scored 0 mark had misconceptions of the demands of the question and failed to provide a good introduction. The misconceptions included; dealing with the effects of Glorious, Bolsheviks and French Revolutions. Similarly, some candidates mixed the humanitarians’ efforts to the abolition of slave trade in Africa and the rise of democracy in Europe. Humanitarians like William Wilberforce and Granville Sharp were used as a point of reference.

Some other candidates relied on economic perspectives such as the demise of feudalism and emergence of capitalism as the contribution to the rise of democracy in Europe. Such candidates focused their discussion on industrial, scientific and commercial revolutions. Extract 9.2 is a sample of a poor response to this question.

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 2. | English Revolution., contributed to the rise of democracy in Europe. Example from 1937- due to the purpose of this revolution was to eradicate exploitation of Man by Man so due to this has contributed democracy in Europe | |
| | Contributed in- hard working in Europe example of the one who proposed that was Tomas that all people should work hard so as the can dependence ration to be reduced in Europe and equal distribution of Major Means of production | |
| | Equal distribution of Major Means of production contributed in democracy in Europe that all people should be provided equally with other people Example Land also | |
| | promotion of scholarship of education also is among of Contribution of democracy & in Europe Means people should be get freedom of getting scholarship Out side of the country | |
| | Religion independence Church. also has contributed to rise of democracy in Europe Example of Leader like King Jusee Louis | |
| | Therefore, democracy was rise because of those Contribution in Europe democracy led to the resulted of a free Movement of people, | |

Extract 9.2: A sample of a poor response to question 2

Extract 9.2 shows a part of the response of a candidate who explained the effects of democracy in Europe instead of the contribution of intellectuals to the rise of democracy.

2.2.3 Question 3

This question was derived from the topic “Imperialism and the Territorial Division of the World”. It demanded the candidates to examine factors which facilitated the unification in Germany and Italy. Majority of the candidates (88.3%) attempted the question whereby only 8.1 percent scored from 0 to 6.5 marks, 45.4 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 percent and 46.5 percent scored from 12 to 18.5 marks as shown in Figure 10.

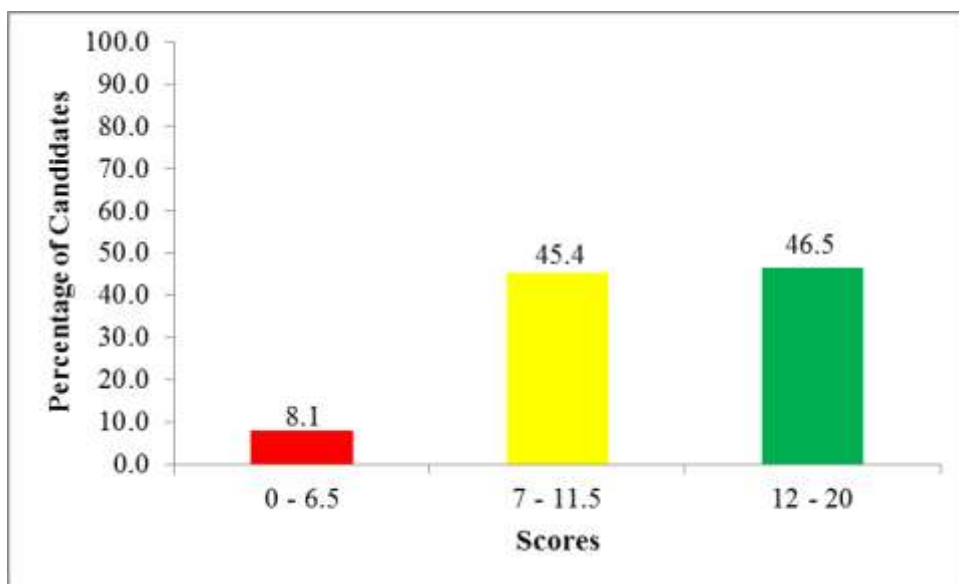


Figure 10: Performance of Candidates in Question 3

The scorers of 12 to 18.5 marks demonstrated better understanding of the unification which occurred in Italy and Germany between late 1840s and 1870s. They presented the factors that accelerated the unification of the states in question. Such factors included: *the role played by leaders, writers and philosophers, the desire for development, influence of the military, the use of common language, foreign assistance and the role of 1848 revolutions*. The variation of scores among candidates was caused by the disparities in their ability to provide adequate arguments, examples and in organizing their work. Extract 10.1 shows an example from a candidate who performed well in this question.

| | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 03. | <p>The Germany and Italy unification was the union of the small state in Germany and Italy to form a strong state which were Germany and Italy in 1870 to 1871. The Germany and Italy state unification operated or conducted with her leader who were Otto von Bismark in Germany and Count Cavour in Italy. The following are the factors which facilitated the unification of Germany and Italy:-</p> <p>The rise of Capable Leaders. Example Otto von Bismark in German who came with his slogan "the world of today do not with the speech but in blood and iron" so, it led to the success of the state unification in Germany. While in Italy had a capable leader Count Cavour who was a prime minister in Italy was facilitate and struggle for the success of the Italian state unification.</p> <p>The rise of the nationalism among the people in Italy and Germany. The people in the states were desired to be free and become freedom from the domination, so the facilitated and supported the process of the unification of states in Italy and Germany.</p> <p>The common Culture, race and historical background among the states. The various states in German and Italy were shared the common culture and they were the same in the background. So, It influenced the unification of those states in order to form a one strong state like Germany and Italy.</p> <p>The role of the intellectuals and philosophers. The Italian and German's philosophers influenced the unification of the state in German and Italy. They were created the books which influenced the state unification. Example in second phase of the German unification there was the demonstration which did by the German scholars in order to influenced the unification of the state and formed the one strong state like German and Italy.</p> | |
|-----|---|--|

Extract 10.1: A sample of a correct response to question 3

Extract 10.1 is a part of a response from a candidate who examined the factors that facilitated unification in Germany and Italy.

Some candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks provided fewer relevant points. Some provided superficial explanations on the correct points while others provided false examples of scanty explanations. These weaknesses limited the candidates to score high marks.

Candidates whose scores ranged from 0 to 6.5 marks outlined their points giving scanty explanations with no precise examples. Other candidates in this category wrote irrelevant issues on the unification of Germany and Italy and thus scored a mark only from the introduction. Candidates who scored 0 mark relied much on the rise of the dictatorial regime in Germany and Italy in 1920s. They explained the effects of the First World War as a catalyst of Nationalism in these countries. They gave points like: *the effects of Versailles Peace Treaty* and *weakness of the League of Nations*. Furthermore, some candidates misunderstood the question and regarded the unification in the two states as either European nationalism or unification between German and Italy. Extract 10.2 shows one of the poor responses in this question.

03. German and Italy unification; It was unification formed after First world war. German introduced unification introduced by Adolf Hitler under Nazi party also Italy introduced by Benito Mussolini under fascist party. The following are factors which facilitated the unification of German and Italy.

Versille peace treaty; This is among the factors that led to unification of German and Italy. Versille peace treaty introduced to punish aggressor of first world war so this unification formed to disagree this treaty because they introduced conditions which were not favourable to them. That's why unifying.

First world war; Also through this war German and Italy decided to unite and form their party for revenge and self defense towards their enemy so this led them to use dictatorship by preparing armies, producing war weapons to get ready for war.

Avoid spreading of communism; Also Germany and Italy unite in order to spread anti-communism and avoid spread of communism. They want to use democracy and not one party. That's why led to unification of German and Italy.

Withdrawing from League of Nations; Also this was among the factors that led to unification among them because after disagreement of Versille treaty conditions, they withdrew them from League of Nations which aimed to maintain world peace and security. led to defend themselves.

| | | |
|----|--|---|
| 03 | Great economic Depression; Also Germany and Italy unification caused by this such as in Germany under King Victor Emmanuel failed to control unemployment and poverty also he agree condition of worse peace treaty so due to this led existence of Adolf Hitler came to control German economies by promising people to vote for him. | . |
| | Role played by Benito Mussolini & Adolf Hitler; Also this was among of factor & led unification Because these two people to before were not presidents but they fight to get the chance of controlling state Adolf Hitler participate in election and with his party called Nazi party, he won 32 seats while Benito convinced his president to join military first then he took his chance | |
| | However, These are factors facilitated the unification in Germany and Italy while some how were different in historical background | |

Extract 10.2: A sample of a poor response to question 3

In extract 10.2 the candidate went astray by explaining how the First World War activated Germany and Italy unification instead of examining the factors for unification in Germany and Italy.

2.2.4 Question 4

The question was set from the topic “Rise of Socialism”. It required the candidates to analyse the impact of Chinese Communist Revolution in China. It was attempted by 64.6 percent of the candidates. The performance in this question was good since only 4.3 percent of the candidates failed by scoring from 0 to 6.5 marks and 39.2 percent scored average marks (from 7 to 11.5 marks) while the majority (56.5 %) scored from 12 to 18 marks. Figure 11 shows the performance of the candidates in the question.

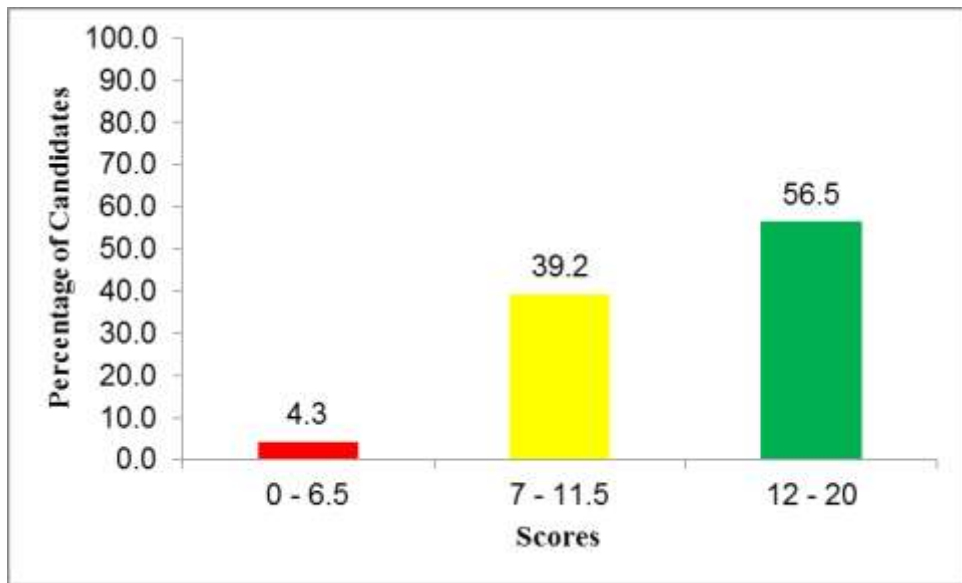


Figure 11: *Performance of Candidates in Question 4*

Candidates with good performance (from 12 to 18 marks) had a correct interpretation of the question and provided the impact of the Chinese revolution such as: *elimination of feudal relations, economic reforms, development in agricultural and industrial sectors, establishment of a communist state and development of science and technology*. Variation of the candidates' scores was due to disparity in strengths of arguments and comprehensiveness of the responses. A few obstacles such as wrong examples and scanty explanations for example, denied some candidates higher marks. Extract 11.1 demonstrates a good response to this question.

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 4. | Chinese communist revolution was the economic, political and social changes in china in 1949, the movement was led by Mao-tse-tung to overthrow the Kuomintang government under the puppet leader of Chiang-kai-shek. The revolution was due to the despotic rule of Kuomintang government, also the movement was influenced by the rise of Russian revolution in 1917. The following were the impact of Chinese Communist revolution to china. | |
| | Termination of feudalism, before the Chinese revolution people of china were subjected into feudal system by which there was classes between landlords and landless, also there were private ownership of production means like land and factories, so due to the Chinese communist revolution in china led to the end and termination of feudal system. | |
| | led to the rise of Mao-tse-tung as a leader of china, since after the Chinese communist revolution the despotic government rule of Kuomintang and its leaders like Chiang-kai-shek was overthrown and hence led to the rise of new Chinese leader who facilitated the revolution known as Mao-tse-tung. | |
| | Creation of Chinese socialist state, also of the Chinese communism revolution in 1949 gave the rise of new socialist state of china by which industries was improved, also all people were united to gether also means of production like land and factories was nationalised and put under public ownership. | |

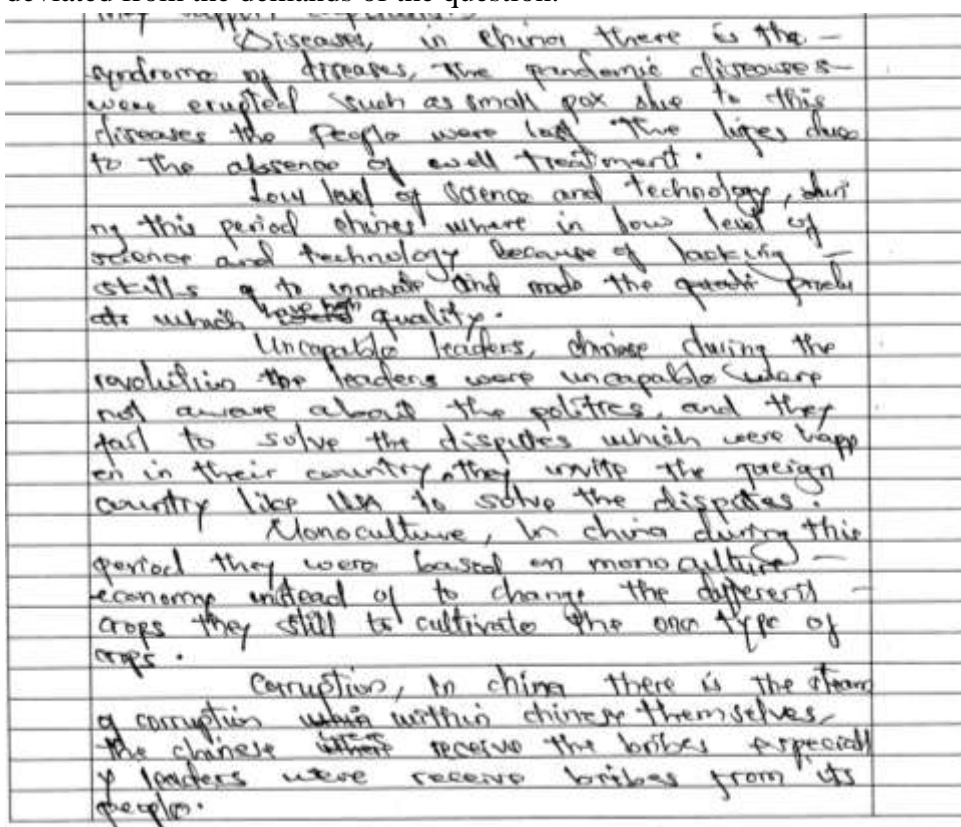
| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 4. | Adoption of single party system, before the revolution in China there were many parties and the parties were dictatorial in nature. So after the Chinese Communist revolution led to the adoption of only single party system in China which was Communist party under which people lived equally with no classes classes and exploitation. | |
| | Improvement of infrastructures and other social services, after Chinese Communist revolution different infrastructures was improved hence before revolution there were poor infrastructures, no employment, lacked basic education but also poverty so after the revolution social services was provided equally like health services, water supply, and food supply. | |
| | Nationalisation of means of production and private enterprises, after the Chinese Communist revolution all means of production and private enterprises was under public control, that there was no again private ownership of means of production so as to ensure equality to all members of China. | |
| | Therefore Chinese Communist revolution also had different impacts in Africa like assisted liberation movement in Africa, led to the creation of socialist Africa especially in Tanzania, but also provided Aid to the third world countries. | |

Extract 11.1: A sample of a good response to question 4

In extract 11.1 the candidate analysed correctly the impact of the Chinese Communist Revolution.

Candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks had several weaknesses. Some failed to give the required number of points, some mixed correct and incorrect points and others exhausted the required number of points but failed to provide appropriate explanations and examples.

Candidates who score from 0 to 6.5 marks, had the following mistakes; failure to meet the required number of points, repetition of some points, shallow explanations and false examples in some points. Candidates' marks varied depending on the number of such errors. Some of these candidates did not understand the demand of the question. Some for example, dealt with the causes of the Chinese Revolution and provided points like: *presence of the feudal system, the influence of the 1917 Russian revolution and poor living conditions* while others focused on communal mode of production. Extract 11.2 is an example from one of the candidates who deviated from the demands of the question.



Extract 11.2: A sample of a poor response to question 4

Extract 11.2 shows a part of a poor response from a candidate who concentrated on showing the problems China faced.

2.2.5 Question 5

The question was derived from the topic “Emergence of USA as a New Capitalist Superpower”. It required the candidate to analyse factors that led to USA’s great economic prosperity after the First World War. The question was done by 83.6 percent of the candidates. The performance in the question was good as 35.8 percent scored from 12 to 18.5 marks, 44.7 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 and only 19.5 percent of the candidates failed by scoring from 0 to 6.5 percent. Figure 12 shows the performance of the candidates in question 5.

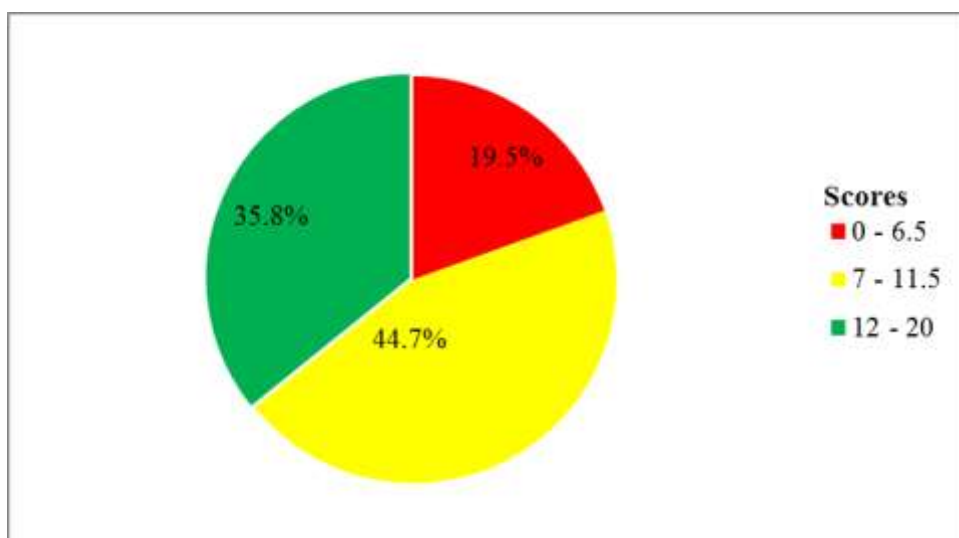


Figure 12: *Performance of Candidates in Question 5*

The candidates who scored from 12 to 18.5 marks had enough knowledge on the USA as a capitalist super power. They were able to respond to the demand of the question by providing the required number of points with clear explanations and supporting examples. Some of the points they provided include; *presence of plenty of raw materials, good government economic policies, development of giant corporations, development of transport infrastructures, advertisements, cosmopolitan nature of USA citizens and the role of USA in World Wars*. The variation of their scores however, was caused by disparities in providing adequate and relevant examples and in organizing their work. Extract 12.1 is an example of a relevant response to this question.

5. Role played by the republican government; Example
 Through the policy introduced called Laissez policy or not interfering
 In economy also make the USA to expand economically and result
 Into great economic prosperity because it created the ground for many
 Investors came to and invest in (USA). hence the development of the
 great economic prosperity.

Role played by the giant corporation; Example
 the existence of giant corporation like Coca-Cola company and
 the oil sisters companies like Esso, BP, SHELL and Arco encouraged
 More the emergence of the great boom since it accumulate the
 wealth from different part of the world.

Pleasant natural Resources; Also United state of
 America possessed various resources like coal, oil and Iron.
 Through these aided the development of agriculture and Industrial
 production. therefore there emerged the development of great boom.

cosmopolitan nature of USA: Also United state
 of America received people from different part of the world.
 for example Arabs, Jews, Africa and European. These people had
 their skills and knowledge in which they applied in USA hence
 they resulted into the development of great boom in 1920s.

Advancement of the science and technology; Also
 In 1920s, United state of America had really advanced in
 science and technology something encouraged effective performance of
 Economic activities like Industries, agriculture and others. hence
 Through the science and technology led to the development of the
 great economic prosperity Example car manufacturing science.

Therefore, The great economic prosperity had good
 significance in America since the people went to enjoy the life. but
 suddenly led to the great depression in (1929) and over population in USA.

Extract 12.1: A sample of a good response to question 5

In Extract 12.1, the candidate was able to analyse the factors that led to USA's great economic prosperity after the First World War.

The candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks provided suitable arguments on the factors that stimulated the USA economic hegemony with some limitations. This showed their partial knowledge of the subject matter in question. Failure to provide detailed clarifications on some points, repetitions of some points and incorporating examples which were out of context were some of their weaknesses. The marks varied because of the mistakes they made.

Candidates who scored from 0 to 6.5 marks failed to exhaust the demands of the question. Most of these candidates concentrated only on the analysis of the profits USA made after playing the middleman role in the World Wars. This was attributed to the presence of the phrase “after the first war” in the stem of the question. These candidates were able to score some few marks out of this point depending on the degree of accuracy of their explanations. Other scanty analyses in other points were awarded weak marks too. Some candidates gave the effects of the First World War and provided points like: the destruction of properties and death of people. Some concentrated on the strategies employed by the USA to reconstruct the economy of the capitalist powers in Europe focusing their analysis on points like Marshall Plan, New deal and open door policy. Extract 12.2 illustrates one of the poor responses to this question.

| | |
|----|---|
| 5. | <p>Spread of pests and diseases, this involves the transmitting of diseases from one person to another after the First world war, environment was polluted, properties were destroyed and hence there was a poor housing condition that could lead to diseases such as typhoid, cholera and malaria. and this led to USA's great economic prosperity because people or workers were dying due to diseases.</p> <p>Environmental pollution, this is the atmospheric pollution of the land in the environment, this occurred due to the effects of the First world war, where by houses were destroyed, forests and so it led to environmental pollution and USA's great economic prosperity because environmental pollution destroyed their working areas such as industries and even their own health.</p> <p>Destruction of properties, this involves houses, furniture, clothes, machines and many others this was due to the effects of the First world war where by properties got destroyed and hence led to USA's great economic prosperity, because the economic working areas such as industries, companies were all destroyed.</p> |
|----|---|

Extract 12.2 : A sample of a poor response on question 5

Extract 12.2 shows a part of a poor response from a candidate who deviated from the demands of the question by analysing the impact of the First World War on USA.

2.2.6 Question 6

The question was derived from the topic “Threats to World Peace after the Second World War”. It required the candidates to justify the statement that the Jewish Arab war of 1967 was inevitable. This question was not done by most candidates. It was also the question that had the least performance in this paper. It was attempted by only 33.6 percent of the candidates and the general performance of the question was average as few candidates (12.5%) scored good marks (from 12 to 19.5), 45.9 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks while a considerable number of candidates (41.6%) failed by scoring from 0 to 6.5 marks. Figure 13, summarizes the performance in this question.

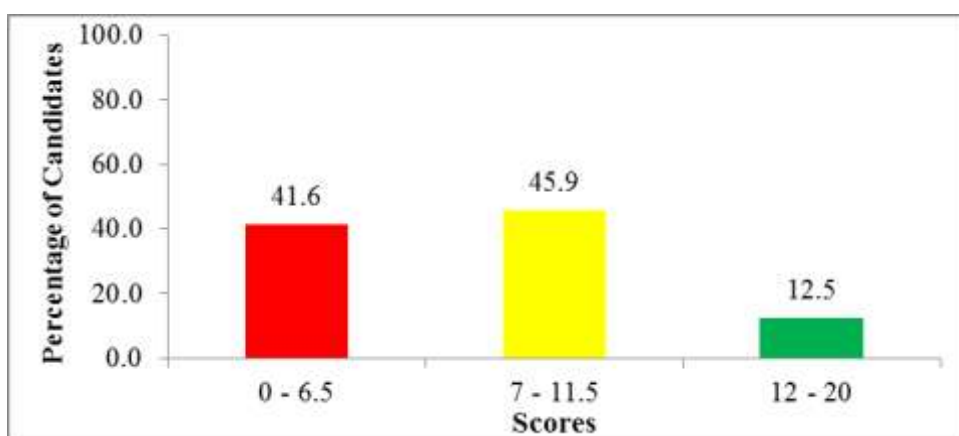


Figure 13: *Performance of Candidates in Question 6*

The candidates who scored from 12 to 19.5 marks had knowledge on the Middle East crisis and were able to explain the circumstances that triggered off the 1967 Jewish - Arab war (Six Days War). Besides, their good performance was a result of their understanding of the series of wars in the Middle East including the 1956 (Suez Sinai war) and the 1973 (Yom Kippur). These candidates were able to differentiate the wars in the Middle East and justify the inevitability of the 1967 war by giving points like: *the refusal of Arab states to give Israel official and legal recognition, Political upheavals in Syria in 1966 which brought Ba'ath Party to power, the extreme hatred of the Jews by the Arab which brought Arab states together and Israel attack of Arab land.* Moreover, their essays were well organized

and were supported by concrete examples. Extract 13.1 is one of the good responses to question 6.

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 6. | <p>Role played by terrorist attack, among the condition necessitated the outbreak of Jewish - Arab war of 1967 was the rise of terrorist in Israel, by which they were attacked leaders of Arabic states in village also was attacking all supporters who supported Arabs. For example terrorist attacks was conducted in Haganah. So terrorist attack conducted by Israelis led to the outbreak of war.</p> <p>Blockade of straight Tiran by Egypt, also the inevitability of Jewish - Arab war was due to the blockade of straight Tiran by Egyptians, the Tiran was the way which helped Israelis to get different raw materials like oil from Egypt so the leader of Egypt blockade the way so as to protect supply of oil to the Israelis, so that led to the six days war.</p> <p>pressure from Soviet union and other Arabic states, Arabic states like Syria, Iran and Jordan were supported by USSR, so Israel were feared that if those Arabic states will unite together with support from Soviet union they will defeat, so the organization of Arabic states toward the formation of Palestine Liberation movement led to the outbreak of six days war.</p> <p>therefore six days war between Arabs and Jewish in 1967 led to the occurrence of Yom Kippur war in 1973 which fought as a revenge of Arabs to Israelis because during the war of 1967 Arabs were much affected.</p> | |
|----|---|--|

Extract 13.1: A sample of a good response to question 6

Extract 13.1 shows a part of a response from a candidate who was able to state the causes of Jewish - Arab war of 1967.

Although candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 managed to give some relevant points, they failed to explain them clearly. Some candidates failed to exhaust the required number of points. Other candidates repeated some points and thus could not exhaustively answer the required number of points.

Candidates who scored marks ranging from 0.5 to 6.5 had several weaknesses. Some failed to understand the demands of the question. In most cases, they either outlined or split some of the main points into several independent points. Some provided scanty explanations on the relevant points. Furthermore, some of these candidates scored a mark from the introduction part only since their responses in the main body were irrelevant.

Candidates that got 0 mark diverged from the demands of the question. Some explained the causes of 1956 (Suez - Sinai war) and Ramadan War of 1973. These candidates failed to differentiate the sequence of events pertaining to the Middle East Crises. Some candidates explained the causes of creation of the Jewish state as the reason for the occurrence of the war whereas others explained the effects of Jewish - Arab war. Extract 13.2 demonstrates a irrelevant response to the question.

| | |
|----|--|
| 6. | <p>The Jewish-Arab war: This was the war between the people of Palestine and Israel and it was caused by the Jewish-Arab war of 1967. Through that it caused many problems and through that it caused effects. The following are the causes of Jewish-Arab war which are as follows.</p> <p>It fuelled cold war politics in middle East: The Jewish-Arab war it fuelled the cold war politics at that and through it it made some of the things to be stopped and it marked the end of cold war politics to the Jewish-Arab war.</p> <p>Migration of people: Through the war it led to the migration of people from one place to another to find the place for settlement because it was the war that made people to experience some of the hardships to the people.</p> <p>Exploitation of resources: Through the war also it was led by the exploitation of the resources of some place that it caused to the eruption of the war to happen at the place and through that war led to the demise of economic system.</p> <p>Depopulation: Through the war it caused to the depopulation of people. It is because most of the people have ruined the place due to the war which has happened of Jewish. It led to many problems at the society.</p> <p>Destruction of properties: The Jewish-Arab war it led to the destruction of resources and through that it led to people to lose their properties at the society and led to start of it because it made people to start again.</p> |
|----|--|

Extract 13.2: A sample of a poor response to question 6

Extract 13.2 shows a part of a poor response from a candidate who explained the effects of Jewish-Arab war instead of explaining the causes of Jewish-Arab war of 1967.

2.2.7 Question 7

This question was set from the topic “Neo- colonialism and the Question of Underdevelopment in Third World Countries”. It required the candidates to validate the statement that the underdevelopment in the third world countries is caused by the internal dynamics.

The question was attempted by 94 percent of the candidates. The performance in the question was good since the majority of the candidates (73.8%) scored from 12 to 19.5 marks, 23.6 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks and very few candidates (2.6%) failed by scoring from 0 to 6.5 marks. Figure 14 shows the performance of the candidates in this question.

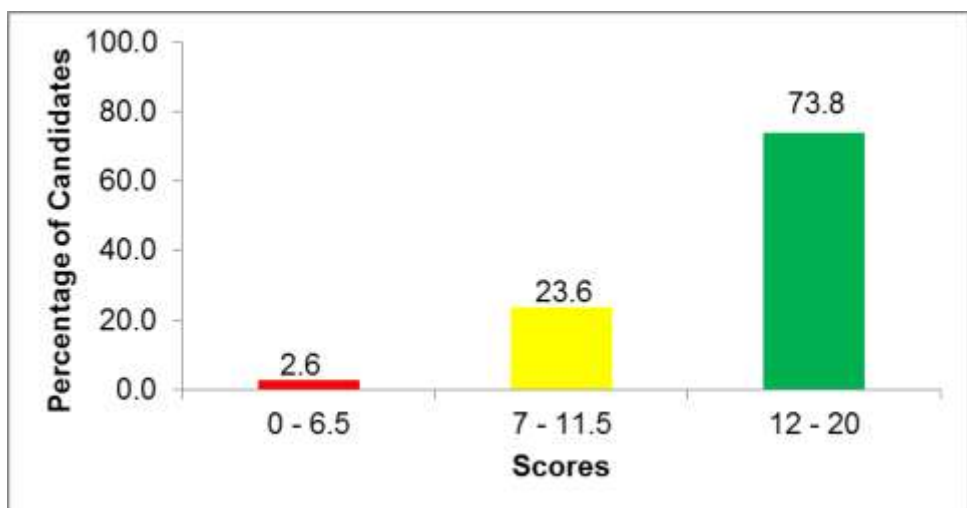


Figure 14: *Performance of Candidates in Question in Question 7*

Candidates who performed well in this question validated the statement by providing the internal dynamics that brought about the underdevelopment of Third World countries. They pointed out facts like: *overpopulation and high dependency, diseases, poor planning and implementation of economic policies, political instabilities in some countries, natural disasters, poor infrastructures, corruption and embezzlements of public funds*. Such points were supported by relevant examples from the countries with such challenges. The degree of accuracy of explanations and examples provided differed among the candidates hence their marks ranged from 12 to 19.5. Extract 14.1 shows a good response from one of the candidates.

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| 7 | <p>Poor infrastructural designs; Example, roads, railways and ports, Most of the roads are very poor thus fail to transport people and their goods from one region to another within a country. Also, railway designs are very old, example most of the railways in Tanzania have been operating since the time of colonialism. This prevents the transportation of goods from one region to another hence cause underdevelopment in a given country.</p> <p>Poor industrial base; also limit development in most developing countries. Example, most of the developed countries are well developed due to presence of efficient and effective industries in these nations. These industries process and manufacture raw materials to produce different manufactured goods which are consumed in different parts of the world. Therefore, poor industrial base in third world countries prevents development in these nations hence result into underdevelopment of these nations.</p> <p>Poor government policy; also act as an obstacle towards effective socio-economic development of the third world countries. Example, most of the countries have poor plans in different economic activities which are very essentials in developing these nations. Example sectors like Tourism and Mining should have been well exploited toward earning good values. But because of the poor government policies in the developing countries have led to underdevelopment.</p> <p>Increase in corruption scandals; also one of the great hindrance of development in third world countries has been corruption. This is a great enemy most of the African countries have waged since the attainment of independence in the early 1960's</p> |
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| 7 | Corruption has been rampant in most developing countries especially in Africa. Example; Tanzania had been involved in different corruption scandals such as Richmond, EPT and Ercrow. This prove failure of economic development within the country simply because, the funds which can be used to develop the country has been used by few for their personal gains. | |
| | Diseases and poor agricultural base; Example, diseases such as Ebola, Malaria, HIV/AIDS and currently Coronavirus. These disease have limited development in most developing countries. Also poor agriculture system such as the use of poor farming tools such as hoes and pangas instead of using tractor in production to get high yields. Therefore, because of that it seems that underdevelopment is inevitable in developing countries especially, the African countries. | |
| | Conclusively, underdevelopment in third world countries especially in Africa has been caused by the above internal factors. But also underdevelopment can be caused by exploitation by the European powers. | |

Extract 14.1: A sample of a good response to question 7

Extract 14.1 shows a part of a response from a candidate who was able to show the internal dynamics that led to the underdevelopment of the Third World countries.

Candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks were able to provide appropriate answers but their responses had several weaknesses. Majority of candidates in this group mixed internal and external factors. Other candidates provided fewer points than the required number and some repeated some of the points. Moreover, most of these candidates failed to provide relevant examples to validate their points.

Other candidates who got from 5 to 6.5 marks had partial explanations, few points, false examples in some points and an irrelevant introduction. Some candidates scored 0 mark as they diverged from the demands of the question. Some of these candidates focused on external factors of underdevelopment providing points like: *neo-colonialism*, *unequal exchange*, *mercantilism*, *slave trade* and *slave trade*. This implies that, these candidates did not understand the concept of internal dynamics. Likewise, other candidates explained the solutions to overcome underdevelopment in the Third World countries by providing points like: *improvement of science and technology* and *improvement of social services*. Extract 14.2 illustrates one of the poor responses to this question.

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|----|--|
| 7. | Underdevelopment. Refers to the condition of unchange of something or to be back from others. When we are talking about underdevelopment is the way of a country to have low development than other nation. Example many African countries are underdevelopment. Therefore the underdevelopment of Third World Countries is not a result of internal dynamic but is a result of external forces. As follows. |
| | Intensive exploitation of resources. The super powers exploited African countries where by the Third World Countries become power due to the raw materials taken by super powers in order to develop their industries. These was through legitimate trade which involved unequal exchange of goods. |
| | Merchantalism. Refers to the accumulation of capital through searching for precious metals like gold and silver. The third world countries exploited and were the source of raw materials especially precious metals accumulated in the Third World Countries. |
| | Slave trade. Underdevelopment of the third world countries was from slave trade which was introduced for the main purpose of developing the USA and Caribbean by working |

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| 7 | <p>in farms. These lead to the depopulation of Third World countries hence the underdevelopment take place.</p> <p>The imposition of the colonial economy. Also was a cause and source of underdevelopment of the colonial & the third world countries where by the colonial economy which imposed in the third World countries was based on colonial interest and benefits of themselves. Hence underdevelopment.</p> <p>Neo-colonialism. The occurrence of neo-colonialism in the third World countries can lead to the underdevelopment of these countries where by the exploitation still is take place in the third World countries these can cause the underdevelopment.</p> <p>The provision of Loans and aids from Europe. The provision of loans and aids in the third world countries which led to the increase of burdens to the third World countries which cause the dynamic of third World countries the underdevelopment occurrence spread more.</p> <p>Hence the third World countries not under development can be caused by developed countries to undermine the third World economy in order to ensure development. Example Super powers invested in mines in the third World countries to ensure development.</p> | |
|---|---|--|

Extract 14.2: A sample of a poor response to question 7

In extract 14.2 the candidate explained the external factors for the underdevelopment of the Third World Countries instead of the factors explaining internal dynamics.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF THE CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE PER TOPIC

The analysis of the questions reveals that a total of 13 out of all 15 topics were examined. These topics are: *Pre-colonial African societies, Africa and Europe in the 15th century, people of African origin in the New World, colonial economy and social services after the second world war, The influence of external forces and the rise of nationalism and the struggle for independence and political and Economic Development in Tanzania since independence* in 112/1 History paper 1.

In 112/2 History 2, topics which were examined were: *The rise of capitalism in Europe, the rise of democracy in Europe, imperialism and the territorial division of the world, rise of socialism, emergence of USA as a new capitalist superpower, Threats to world peace after the Second World War* as well as *Neo-colonialism and the question of underdevelopment in the third world*.

The 2020 ACSEE analysis done on each question in History subject revealed that **twelve (12)** topics had good performance and only **one (01)** topic (*Threats to world peace after the Second World War*) had average performance (See appendix).

The analysis farther shows that the performance in the topics: *Emergence of USA as a new capitalist superpower* has improved from average performance in 2019 to good performance in 2020. The same applies to the topics *People of African origin in the New World* and *Threats to world peace after the Second World War* which had poor performance in 2019. The performance in these topics has improved to good and average performance respectively. A total **9** topics have maintained good performance in 2020.

4.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 CONCLUSION

Despite improvement of performance, some candidates' responses were of poor quality. The limitations observed included; lack of knowledge of the concepts in the questions, inability to express themselves in English language and misinterpretation of some questions. Moreover, the topic *Threat to the World Peace after the Second World War* has continued to be a "threat" to some candidates. The question in this topic was attempted by relatively a few number of candidates (33.6%). The performance in this question was the lowest in both papers.

4.2 RECOMENDATIONS

In order to improve the performance of the candidates it is suggested that:

- (a) Teachers should guide students to read relevant written texts so as to acquire adequate knowledge.
- (b) Teachers and students should follow up the **Darasa on line** series of lessons on the topic *Threats to World Peace after the Second World War* on www.nectaonline. The lessons will enable them to acquire adequate knowledge of the topic in question.
- (c) Various teaching and learning strategies stipulated in the syllabus such as inviting guest speakers should be used by the teachers so as to cement students' knowledge. The emphasis should be put on the topic: Threats to World Peace after the Second World War. If possible, an expatriate with knowledge of international affairs especially on the Middle East crisis should be invited.
- (d) Students should be encouraged to use English language in their day to day communication so as to improve their language skills.
- (e) Candidates must be emphasized to read the questions carefully before attempting them so as to understand the requirements.

The Performance of Candidates in each Topic

| S/N | Topic | Number of questions per topic | Percentage of candidates who scored an average of 35 percent or more | Remarks |
|------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. | People of African Origin in the New World. | 1 | 98.1 | Good |
| 2. | Political and Economic Development in Tanzania Since Independence. | 1 | 97.4 | Good |
| 3. | Neo – Colonialism and the Question of Underdevelopment in Third World Countries. | 1 | 97.4 | Good |
| 4. | Pre - Colonial African Societies. | 1 | 96.0 | Good |
| 5. | The Rise of Socialism | 1 | 95.7 | Good |
| 6. | Colonial Economy and Social Services after the Second World War. | 2 | 92.75 | Good |
| 7. | Imperialism and the Territorial Division of the World. | 1 | 91.9 | Good |

| S/N | Topic | Number of questions per topic | Percentage of candidates who scored an average of 35 percent or more | Remarks |
|-----|--|-------------------------------|--|---------|
| 8. | The Rise of Capitalism in Europe. | 1 | 91.5 | Good |
| 9. | The Rise of Democracy in Europe. | 1 | 91 | Good |
| 10. | The Influence of External Forces, the Rise of Nationalism and the Struggle for Independence. | 1 | 85 | Good |
| 11. | Emergence of USA as a New Capitalist Superpower. | 1 | 80.5 | Good |
| 12. | Africa and Europe in The 15 th Century. | 1 | 70.4 | Good |
| 13. | Threats to World Peace | 1 | 58.4 | Average |

